LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,535 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th Nov
—GWALIOR	2753	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec
M. PARRAMATTA	4746	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M. BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th "
L. MALWA	2303	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	M. Harvey	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dokyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hussall	27th Nov.
GANGES	4126	800	W. B. Andrews	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3336	660	T. J. Anderton	24th Dec.
THAMES	4151	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to break the journey at Brindisi to London. The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 600. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5, 00	800	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1885
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	29th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
* „ MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	23rd Nov.
„ CAMERON	2,150	F. Kreant	3rd Dec.
„ BUCHANAN	2,9 0	H. T. Maypee	13th „
„ GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd „
„ MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

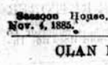
The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MADURA	1942	10th December, 1885.
S.S. MAJOA	1915	10th January, 1886.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	2030	10th February, "

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th October, 1885. Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th November, 1885. Agents.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s. s. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 24th December next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,109	500	26th Dec. 1885

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	28th Nov.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1885.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of CANTERBURY" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

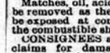
CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th Nov., 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFUMES
FOR THE TOILET AND HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER

FOR sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved and not superseded by the addtion of other perfumes per bot. Rs. 1-12 and 3.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE,
And other Perfumes by this celebrated maker ..... Rs. 1-4 & 2-4
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET ..... " 1-12 & 3-4

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.
These Perfumes are supplied to the ex-Empress Eugenie, and are considered the very finest made.

Forget-me-not.	Jockey Club.	Millefleurs.
Frangipani.	Moss Rose.	Ylang-Ylang.
Jsamine.	Opoponax,	Wood Violet, etc.

Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.
Edenia and Marschal Niel Rose ..... per bot, Rs. 2-8
Tally-Ho and Fascination Bouquet ..... " " 1-8

EAU-DE-COLOGNE
No. 4 and Gegenuberdem Julichs Plats
FLORIDA WATER ..... per bot. Re. 1
VIOLET POWDER, TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
„ Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. „	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. „	0	9
„ Fine Pearl	2 lbs. „	0	8
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S CONC. BEEF TEA	4 oz. tin	1	8
„ Ess. OF BEEF, Rs. 2-4; MUTTON Rs. 2-8; and CHICKEN	4 oz. tin	3	4
CORN FLOUR	in Pkts. 7 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0	9
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	9
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	10
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0	14
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD	Savory	0	10
„ „	and Moore's per oz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 14 as. and	1	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	2
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
„ RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	per doz.	3	4
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	0	10
	2 lbs. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COPAL VARNISH COMPANY,
JAPAN MAKERS, OIL BOILERS & BURNERS.
Manufacturers of
COPAL VARNISHES FOR COACHES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES,
VARNISHES FOR IRON AND TIN AND ALL INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WORK.
SPECIAL DIE STAMPERS, AND CRYSTAL PAPER VARNISHES,
PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL & TURPENTINE
Managing maker—C. J. NICHOLLS,
Arcot (Madras).

XMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs; purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

Bracelets	Ladies' Chains	Pen and Pencil Cases
Brooches	Ladies' Collarettes	Rings, Gipey, Mizpah, &c.
Brooch Pendants and Earrings	Ladies' Jewelled Rings	Scarf Pins
Cigar Cutters	Ladies' Necklets	Sleeve Links
Crosses	Lockets and Earrings	Solitaires
Demi Suites	Lockets	Studs and Links
Earrings	Masonic Charms	Thimbles
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	Mourning Rings	Trinkets
Jewelled Pencil Cases	Necklets	Wedding Rings

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Ring, Bells, and Whistles	Cigarette Cases	Scent Bottles
Card Cases	Goblets and Beer Mugs	Salvers
Christening Presents	Match Boxes	Sugar Basins
Cigar Cases	Napkin Rings	Tea and Coffee Services
Children's Mugs	Salt Cellars	Tea Spoons

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers	Egg Frames	Nut Crackers
Beer Jugs and Mugs	Entre Dishes	Oil and Vinegar Frames
Biscuit Boxes	Epergnes	Pickle Prongs or Forks
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	Etnas	Salad Bowls and Servers
British Oak Ware	Fish Knives and Carvers	Salt Cellars
Butter Dishes and Coolers	Flower and Fruit Stands	Salvers
Cabinet Dessert Sets	Goblets and Golf Cups	Sardine Boxes
Cake Baskets	Grape Scissors	Side Dishes
Candlesticks	Ice Claws and Tongs	Sodawater Frames
Carlton Cruets	Ice Jelly and Custard Frames	Spirit and Liqueur Frames
Champagne Buckets	Ice Jugs and Pails	Sugar Baskets
Cheese Scoops	Ice Water Urns	Sugar and Cream Frames
Chutney and Soy Frames	Jam and Marmalade Jars	Tankards
Cigar Lamps	Liqueur Frames	Tantalus Liquor Frames
Claret Jugs	Luncheon Trays	Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes
Cruet Frames	Majolica Ware	Tea Caddies
Crumb Scoops	Marmalade and Preserve Stands	Tea and Coffee Services
Dessert Fruit Spoons	Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	Tilting Sets
Dessert Stands	Muffineers	Toast Racks
Dinner Cruets	Napkin Rings	Tripartite Vegetable Dishes
Doulton Ware		Worcester Ware

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums	Gladstone Bags	Pincushions
Aneroid Barometers	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	Pocket Letter Cases
Ash Trays	Glove Stretchers, Ivory	Pocket Wallets
Barometers	Housewifes	Purses
Binocular Glasses	Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	Scrap Books
Blotting Books and Cases	Jewel Cases	Sets of Scissors
Cabinet Photo. Frames	Ladies' Etui	Smokers' Companions
Card Cases and Trays	Ladies' Hand Bags	Tantalus Perfume Cases
Carriage Clocks	Ladies' Waist Belts	Telescopes
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	Memo. Books and Letter Cases	Travelling Bags all kinds
Desks and Work Case	Necessaries, Etui, &c	Travelling Spirit Flasks
Dressing Cases and Bags	Official Writing and Letter Cases	Watch Stands
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	Pen Trays	Work Boxes and Baskets
Fans	Perfume Cases	Writing Cases and Desks
Fitted Bags, all kinds	Photograph Frames	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH AND LORD beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in all their departments, and beg to state that their PRICES have lately undergone a COMPLETE REVISION in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their stock.

The JEWELLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE are of the CHOICEST DESIGNS which they beg to recommend as most suitable articles for presentations,

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As requested that I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, when he was bad with diarrhœa and vomitting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Bazar Sergeant.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NOVELTIES.
THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our 'Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

| | | | |

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Business Manager.....Mr. N. Salinger.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Arthur Rigby.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
RESERVED SEATS AT SOUNDY & Co.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20
PATIENCE.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

ON SATURDAY, 21ST INSTANT.
THE "UNIQUE" COMPANY,
WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR
PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS
CONSISTING OF
LEGERDEMAIN
BY THE
CELEBRATED MAGICIENNE,
MADAME CORA.
SONGS AND BALLADS,
By the popular Soprano,
MISS BEATRICE LORNE.
Mr. SYDNEY LEVY, Pianist.
DRAMATIC RECITAL IN CHARACTER
BY THE
EMINENT TRAGEDIENNE,
LOUISE CRAWFORD.
Seats may be secured at SOUNDY & Co.
First seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; and Third, Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m,
Performance commences at 9 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.
PERCY SIMPSON, Treasurer. D. B. CHISHOLM, Business Manager.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London, and are prepared to accept risks.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 17th Nov., 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, 19th instant, as under:—at 2 p.m. (regarding proposed extension of the Water Supply), at 3-15 p.m., and 5-30 p.m. for other business as previously notified.
H. WYNFORD HARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy, Town Council Bombay, Municipal Offices, 18th November, 1885.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & CO.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN and Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FANS! FANS!
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Mother of Pearl, Inlaid, Hand-painted	Rs.	125
Ivory, White, Satin, Hand-painted Rs. 80 & ,,		100
Mother of Pearl, Satin, with view Rs. 18-8 & ,,		20
Satin Hand-painted	Rs.	6-8, 15 & ,, 32
Satin Crewel Worked	Rs.	10, 12 & ,, 20
Satin Covered Feathers		10

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
A SELECTION OF THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW ON HAND.
☞ The latest date for posting Cards to England is Dec. 4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION—
PHOTO ALBUMS in Calf, Morocco, &c., from Re. 1 or to Rs. 35.
OPERA GLASSES, in Mother of Pearl, Morocco, Ivory, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 110.
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, in case, with shoulder strap, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65-8.
PHOTO FRAMES, in Plush, Leather and Wood, from as. 8 to Rs. 25.
SMELLING SALT-BOTTLES, silver-mounted, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 26.
PENCIL CASES, Gold, Silver and Aluminium, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 80.
PENHOLDERS, Ebony, Ivory, Mother of Pearl, Silver and Aluminium mounted, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 7-8.
PURSES and POCKET WALLETS, in Russia, Calf, &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 24.
DOLLS and TOYS in great variety.
BOOKS for PRESENTATION.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS, Calf, Russia, Morocco and Ivory, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 45.
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SURGICAL TRUSSES.
Circular Single.
Right and left, of sizes ...Each Rs. 1-8 and 1 12
Double.
Right and left, of sizes ... ,, ,, 3-0 and 3 8
Circular Single.

Right and left, with bevelled sliding head	Each	2 12
Double...	,,	5 0

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Circular Single.
Very light and narrow Spring, for females, or slight hernia 4 0
Half Circular, Reversible.
Salmon and Ody's pattern 2 12
Mocmain, Original pattern.

Single	...	5 8
Double	...	8 8

SURGICAL TRUSSES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s.s. "BELGRAVIA" will sail for KURRACHEE, at 5 p. m., TO-DAY. Passengers should be on board in the Prince's Dock at 4 p.m.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.
Bombay, November 19, 1885.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November 1885, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, has been fixed by the Chairman of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 18th day of November, 1885, as the time and place for taking the poll which was demanded at the said Extraordinary General Meeting upon the following resolution:—
"That every power which could be exercised by "the Liquidators jointly shall or may in the case of "the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more "of the Liquidators be exercised by any three or more "of the Liquidators for the time being present in "Bombay without the consent or concurrence of the "Liquidator or Liquidators, who may at such time be "absent from Bombay as aforesaid."
By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, November 15, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
ONE new handsome canoe shaped Landau with patent head, suitable for one or pair horses, by Brainsby and Sons, and arrived per s. s. Duke of Devonshire.
One new Barouche with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Tulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s. s. Kerbela.
Two new polo carts without by F. Primavesi and Sons of Cardiff per s. s. Lalpoora.
One second-hand English stylish Victoria in very good order, and arrived by the same steamer.
Besides these there are several other second-hand English carriages of all descriptions.
Handsome new pattern dinner, dessert and breakfast service sets just arrived.
And also some horses.
Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-MADE DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE COVENTRY IMPERIAL SPECIAL TRICYCLE. Back Steering Machine break on side Wheels. Mud guard and slightly bent back-bone, with lamp and bell, Rs. 350.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

COME AND SEE our New Goods—Plush Blotters, Japanese Blotters, Fancy Money Purses, Cigar Cases, Thimble case, Companions, &c. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited. Carnac-road, Crawford Market New Goods in all Departments at popular prices.

COFFEE MILLS of excellent make and beautiful appearance, very handy. Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 15 each, at STEWARD & CO., 2 church-gate-street.

CHILD'S PONY, quiet and good-tempered. Side saddle and bridle. The lot rupees fifty. J. T. PEARSON, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

AUCTION SALE of Revd. A. B. Watson's valuable household furniture, Brougham, Horse, &c., at Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FLOWN AWAY, a grey parrot with red head and white breast. Any one bringing same to Otto Schiller, No. 6, Marine Lines, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE, a D.B.C.F. 12 bore, RIFLE by W. W. Greener; Barrels lately renewed complete in case with implements. Price Rs. 250. Apply to J. A. BETHAM, Khandwa C. P.

WANTED a GUJARATI TRANSLATOR for the Oriental Translator's Office. Salary upto Rs. 120 per month. A Graduate with Sanskrit or Persian as his second language preferred.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. Fachiri's valuable household furniture, billiard table by Thurston, piano, barouche, plants, &c., at Lands End Malabar Hill to be sold on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

ENJOYMENT for the old, young and the little ones Try Ices. Also best Christmas Cards, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had only at VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN experienced and accomplished seeks a re-engagement after Xmas as Governess in an English Gentleman's or Native Nobleman's family. Good Testimonials. Any stating salary offered which must be liberal) ADAH, care of Colonel Dobbs, Chudder-Ghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED an experienced MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Salary liberal. Apply X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, after Christmas for a Hill School, an ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply to the Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS AND CRACKERS, also CONFISERIE FRANCAISE, just received.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSMAN.—WANTED a MESSMAN for the Club of Western Ind... Apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 an upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, German Lager Beer: Hansa (White Elephant Brand) Rs. 4-8; Caimbacher Rs. 5-8; per dozen quarts in cases of 4 dozen. Apply to Toussant Boutillier, 22, Church-gate-street.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates' Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte' Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Candles and Candle-Holders, Toys, Writing Cases, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
ON COMMISSION SALE
Singer's (system)
SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES,
manufactured by the celebrated makers Seidel and Naumann.
Are the best simplest, most durable, light-running and cheapest of all machines at present selling in the Bombay market.
Seidel and Naumann's machines have justly earned a world-wide celebrity for the excellence of their materials, the simplicity of their construction and their beautiful appearance, thus combining strength and durability with ease of manipulation and elegance of finish. there machines will stand a comparison in any respect with any sewing machines in the world possessing as they do all the recent improvements invented.
We guarantee that they are made of best materials and will last for a life-time.
A large lot of the above makers.
Hand, Treadle and medium machines for sale at the office of the undersigned at much lower rates than those asked by any other dealers in Bombay.
We are convinced that the prices asked by us will defy competition.
Wheeler and Wilson's Original and Genuine No. 1 Sewing machines on mahogany table, are available for purchase at our warehouses, at prices considerably lower than those asked by the other dealers.
We can all those retail at wholesale prices.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF RICE.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.:—
1 case black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 ,, playing cards.
4 ,, magenta colour.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Thames—
1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
2 ,, concentrated essence of white rose and damask rose.
1 ,, assorted toilet soap.
10 ,, green dye in 1 lb. tins.
4 cases brass wire.
9 ,, Schnapps.
4 bales brown papers.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
6 Richard patent improved steam engine indicator with spring and scale.
The property of a Gentleman—
One light dog-cart.
One military saddle.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy
2 casks Brass Wire ex s. s. Britannia.
On account and at the risk of the concerned.
1 grain cleaning machine.
AUCTION SALE OF COALS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clark-bunder, the undermentioned coals, on account and at the risk of the concerned ex s.s. Kovus.
About 70 tons Davison West Hartly coals, Heap No. 92.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 19th November, 1885.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10. Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 2½ per cent. Country commissions to or buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard or road, Rs. 10. Double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England.....	1	6 1-8 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts.....	1	6 5-32 ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1	6 9-32 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts.....	1	6 13-32 ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 15-2 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge or commission.
Further particulars on application.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 18th November, 1885.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS
per contract, now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, at Steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping Engine can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, facing the Sea, on the west side. Three Bedrooms and Drawing and Dining rooms, for rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the very desirable and Commodious SHOP in Church-gate-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. B. Philips and Co., for rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st December next, a very desirable SHOP, next door to Mr. Counsell, Millinery Establishment, for rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
A BRANCH of this Company will be OPENED at No. 5, Rampart-row, (next to P. & O. Office), on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.
Messrs. LIDBETTER & STEAD will cease to represent the Company from this date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. S. MURRAY,
Bombay, 18th November, 1885. Inspector.

NOTICE.
ANY PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the estate of the late Sub-conductor GEORGE STUNNER (Actg. Condr.), Bombay Commissariat, who died at Jubbulpore, on the 12th November, 1885, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.
R. J. DOYNE, Captain,
Royal Warwickshire Regt.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Jubbulpore, 15th November, 1885.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.
HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions.
Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, of the highest respectability, residing in a large well-appointed house, within easy distance of the city and west end of London, are willing to receive, and educate at one of the best public schools, and care for as member of their own family, one or two young native gentlemen.—Terms £200 per annum. The highest London and Bombay references to be exchanged.—Address Mrs. M. A. B., 46, Highbury Park, London N., England.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 5,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	350
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each ,,	1,200
Do. 10 do. 5 do.	,,	1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.		

OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, APOLLO STREET, FORT, on Thursday, the 10th November, 1885, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1885.
II. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સનજાગી કંપની,
i. e. LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1885.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS CO., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, at 3 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 19th November, 1885, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1885.
2. To confirm the nomination, by the Board, of Mr. C. Douglas, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Somersey Damodur, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. H. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, October 29, 1885.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 12th December, 1885, inclusive.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of COAL and MATERIALS, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons at the Ajmere, Delhi, Sabarmati, and Khandwa Depôts.
Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract can be had from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany this Tender.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept he lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the supply of SMALL STORES of COUNTRY PRODUCE &c. &c. required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after 10th instant.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of each contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

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Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years,

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. C., Esplanade, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Frances L. Cooper, from Mauritius ; Cathay (s), London ; Inchborne (s), Cardiff ; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ho M. S. Jumna, for England ; Java (s), and Hope Baldcow (s), Busreh ; and County of Peebles (s), Chittagong.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Overture	Precioza	Weber.
Valse	Our Last	G. Lomothe.
Grand selection	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Polka Mazurka	A Phantom	Kuhner.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	W. Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of October was 5,100, out of which 1,036 were new admissions, the daily average being 164. The prevailing diseases were fever and dysentery.

A DISHONEST MILL-HAND.—Shaboodeen Dinmahomed, a labourer employed in the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Mills, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing some cotton yarn from the mill. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.—Corporal William Cainster, R. A., who is at the insane station hospital at Colaba, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of a belt containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and one sovereign, from under his pillow that night. The belt was subsequently found empty outside the hospital.

FOUND.—The right half of a currency note for Rs. 20 was found on Tuesday near the Gymkhana by a little boy, who gave it to his sister, who in turn offered it for five rupees to a Marwaree at Marine-lines. A policeman having heard of the matter took possession of the half-note, and it has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Cooverbai, a Hindoo woman, aged 70 years. Deceased was missed from her residence on Monday last, and her dead body was found on Tuesday afternoon lying amongst the rocks at Kennedy Sea-face, where it is believed she had gone to bathe. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE.—Four jowlee huts near Government House, Parel, caught fire on Tuesday afternoon. The conflagration was got under with the help of the Byculla steam fire-engine, but not till both the huts had been burnt down. One man—an invalid—while trying to run out of one of them was severely burnt, and had to be removed to hospital.—Another fire broke out at 5-30 p. m. on Tuesday in a hut at Parel Tank-road, and the flames being communicated to two adjoining, all three huts were burnt down. Both fires are attributed to the careless use of a fire-place.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Salinger Company gave a very successful performance of "Les Cloches de Corneville" on Monday night at the Gaiety Theatre. A greater success, however, would have been attained if the pieces had been cast better. Miss Salinger and Miss Sarooney acquitted themselves very satisfactorily in the respective parts of Germaine and Serpollete, both being warmly applauded. Mr. Arthur Fawcett did full justice to Grenicheaux. His acting was full of force and skill, and he had many opportunities of using his fine tenor voice, which he did to the best advantage. Mr. Arthur Rigby took the part of the Marquis de Corneville, which he cleverly represented. Mr. Herbert Salinger's representation of Gaspard the Miser was a particularly clever piece of acting. He was especially striking in the last scene of Act II., where the miser gloats over the fatigue of a hard day at dead of night, and he was wonderfully realistic in the scene where he is supposed to lose his reason. Mr. Frank D'Este made a very good Bailiff, and would have done better still if he had not burlesqued the part so much. He should have left his factotum Gobo to play, the fool and have carried himself more as became a dignitary of the law. Miss Elsa Wilson and Miss Emmett played the little they had to do in a very sail-factory manner. The company perform the "Pirates of Penzance" to-night, and as they do their best to cater for the public amusement they deserve the patronage of the public for their well-meant efforts.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum-street, to confirm a resolution which was passed on the 26th ult., and was adjourned till the 31st ult., on the following terms :—"That the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882." In the absence of Mr. C. H. H. Forbes, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, one of the directors, was called to the chair.

The chairman proposed, and Mr. Vijbhoocundass Atmaram seconded, a proposition that the abovementioned resolution be confirmed.

Mr. G. W. Read said he wished to bring to the notice of his brother shareholders a very serious mistake, in which the conduct of the board, Mr. Forbes, had committed. On the 26th October a meeting was held to pass certain resolutions for voluntary winding-up the company. Correct minutes of the proceedings should have been taken by the chairman or the secretaries. It turned out that Mr. Forbes, the chairman, in answer to a notice of his (Mr. Read's) solicitor, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, had sent an untrue copy of the resolution.

Mr. Cheetham, of the secretaries' firm, cried out "Question, question," and flung across the table the minute-book containing the proceedings.

Mr. Read, having looked at the book, asked where were the names of those who voted for him and Mr. Lukmidas Khemjee ?

Mr. Cheetham pointed to the entry of the names in the book ; and said Mr. Read had better take care what words he used.

Mr. Read stated his impression of how the resolutions were passed at the previous meeting, and remarked that the minutes sent to his solicitors were incorrect.

Mr. Cheetham said he must appeal to the chairman to declare that Mr. Read was quite out of order, and that what he was bringing forward was not fit to be mentioned before the meeting. His observations were based on wrong premises, as the minutes as recorded were perfectly in order. Mr. Read had placed the matter in his solicitors' hands, and he might take what action he pleased.

Mr. Read.—I protest against this.

The chairman.—Against what ?

Mr. Read.—Against the way in which you take the law into your own hands. You are trying to override us. I am a shareholder, and I have a right to be heard.

The chairman.—Yes, you have a right to address the meeting ; but you have no right to use harsh words.

Mr. Read was about to proceed with his remarks.

Dr. Ardesir J. Bhajiwala.—I ask the chairman to stop Mr. Read. That is not the business, before the meeting. The time of the meeting is being wasted.

Mr. Read said he would not allow those opposed to him to take the law into their own hands. At the previous meeting a proposition was put for the appointment of the directors as liquidators at a nominal remuneration of Rs. 5 each, and an amendment for the appointment of himself and Mr. Lukhmidas Kemjee as liquidators was next brought forward. The proposition was not carried, and he (Mr. Read) protested against its being taken as carried.

Mr. Cheetham remarked that Mr. Read had no right to impute improper motives to the chairman, or the directors, or anybody else. The minutes taken by the secretaries were perfectly correct, and could be proved to be correct. The letter of Mr. Read's solicitors contained misstatements founded on misrepresentations.

The chairman's proposition to wind up the company was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bullock, and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, "That every power which could be exercised by the liquidators jointly shall or may, in the case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the liquidators, be exercised by any three or more of the liquidators for the time being present in Bombay, without the consent or concurrence of the liquidator or liquidators who may at such time be absent from Bombay as aforesaid."

The chairman counted the voting, and said there were 27 votes for and 24 against the proposition. He therefore declared the proposition carried.

A Hindoo shareholder said that the votes had been counted wrong, and that the number of votes against the proposition was larger than that declared by the chairman.

Mr. Read.—I demand a poll.

A poll was duly demanded in the prescribed form. Dr. Ardasir Bhajiwalla and Dr. Ramdas Gungadas were appointed scrutineers, and to-morrow (Friday) was appointed for the poll.

The chairman.—I shall let you know next Friday the result of the previous poll.

Mr. Read.—Why don't you declare it now ? You are no bigger person here than anybody else. You have got the result in your hands, and you should declare it to-day.

The chairman said a legal question had arisen, and he wanted to consult the company's solicitors. He might, however, mention that there were 288 votes recorded for the directors, and 144 votes for Mr. Read.

The meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain J. P. Hassall, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 30th Oct. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs F Marsden	Mrs Costorphan
Mr Walter Wood	Miss Craddock
Mr Bartholomew	Miss North
Miss French	Miss Lane
Miss Bioxaw and child	Col and Mrs Smart & infant
Mrs and Miss French	Mr Cortin M Smith
Mr G W F Buckland	Mr, Mrs and Miss Barefoot
Mrs Rankin and infant	Mr and Mrs Howick and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Seton	Major-Genl D Macfarlane
Mr H Richardson	Lieut B F Portal
Mrs Wratislaw and infant	Mr Roveday
Mr S W Anderson	Mr Cooper
Mrs Brook and 3 infants	Mrs Leith, child & 2 infants
Miss Hart	Mr and Mrs Campas and 2 and friend
Miss J Burdon Saunderson, and friend	Miss Cooke
Mr and Mrs Dalgleish, and infant	Master Cooke
Mr S Strang	Mr H Stewart Saville
Mr D Polson	Dr Petersons 2 children
Mrs Polson, 2 infants and 2 children	Mrs Gracie
Mr McKewan	Mr J G Lacerda
Mr and Mrs J Cooke	Rev H Macduff

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs F A Hogg	Hon Justice Scott
Miss Hogg	Mr H Cohee
Mr N Randle	Mr G Ritchter
Miss Scott	Mr E J Sinkinson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Bilborough and son	Hon J E Calthness
Capt Wedderburn	Mr F W Peterson
Mr F E B Vibart	Mrs Burney
Mr Johnstanley Mott	Miss Burney
Mr J Herriot	Miss Elsmie
Mr Bouguague	Mr Swaine
Mr Pitcher	Mr A A Chapman
Col Knox Leet	Mr Robert Allen
Mr W Forrester	Capt Chapman
Mr Man Singh	Mr A P Pugh, M P
Mr W Young	Rev A Bridges
Mr R P Doake	Lieut-Col C T Lane
Mr F E Lakshamandas	Mr S Jackson
Mr Bickerton	Mr A McMillian
Mr G N Walker	Mr P C Bonnerjee
Mr J K Spence	Mr G S Henderson
Mrs Spence and infant	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in Crathie Church.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Northumberland.

The Prince of Wales arrived in London from the Continent early on Tuesday morning.

The Marquis of Salisbury is somewhat indisposed at Hatfield, but continues to apply his attention to public business.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday last, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Richmond, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord R. Churchill.

The flood of election speeches is increasing. During the past week a great number of addresses have been delivered in various parts of the country. Among the principal speakers were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Rosebury, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir R. Cross, M.P., Mr. Shaw-Letevre, M.P., Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., Sir C. Dilke, M.P., and Earl Spencer.

Lord Hartington, M.P., addressed a meeting at Darwen on Saturday, and declared that Mr. Chamberlain's land propositions were no part of the Liberal programme.

Sir C. Dilke, M.P., speaking at Kensington on Wednesday, declared that the Liberal party was united, and he criticized Mr. Goschen's hesitation to accept progressive measures.

At a meeting of the Liberal Two Hundred of Bradford on Tuesday it was determined to accept Mr. Forster, P. M., as a candidate for the Central Division of that town. Mr. Forster's state of health does not yet allow him to speak in public wrote that he was in general agreement with the views of Mr. Gladstone.

The new Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Wordsworth) was consecrated on Wednesday in Westminster Abby.

The Bishop of Ely (Right Rev. Dr. Woodford) died on Saturday, aged 65.

It is officially announced that Parliament will be dissolved on Wednesday, November 18.

A farewell banquet was given at Bukingham on Friday last in honour of Sir H. Verney, M. P., who had represented that borough in Parliament since 1832.

A banquet was given on Saturday at the Mansion-house by the Lord Mayor in honour of Sir F. Roberts, who, as about to resign the chief command of the army in India. The Dukes of Cambridge and Teck and a large number of military and naval officers were among the guests.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, continuing the visitation of his diocese, addressed the clergy at Maidstone on Friday last, making special reference to the disestablishment movement.

The trial of Ismail Khan, charged with abducting a girl named Eliza Armstrong has occupied the whole of the week and will probably terminate to-morrow (Saturday).

James Malcolm was convicted at Central Criminal Court on Saturday of bigamy, he, a married man, having, under the name of Macdonald, gone through the ceremony of marriage with a young woman named Dash. The prisoner had denied his identity with Macdonald on the first trial this jury could not agree. He was sentenced to seven year's penal servitude.

A deputation of unemployed working men at Birmingham waited on Lord R. Churchill and Saturday to represent the prevailing distress in that town.

The workmen at the Crewe railway works have held a meeting and passed a resolution denying the report that the directors were endeavouring to interfere with their action at the approaching election.

A new free library, for which the late Mr. Edward Pease made a bequest of £10,000, was opened at Darlington on Friday last.

The flax-spinning works of Messrs. Marshall, at Holbeck, Leeds, the largest in the world, are to be closed six months hence, the depression and competition in trade having rendered the business unprofitable.

The Cleveland ironmasters have given notice that in steps in the direction of a reduction of trade a reduction of wages will be necessary.

At a meeting held at Cavan on Monday, under the presidency of the Earl of Lanesborough, it was resolved to form a Defence Union for protection against boycotting.

The house of a farmer at Brida in the Kilkenney mountains, was visited on Thursday night by a party of moonlighters, but the farmer and his sons seized the leader, deprived him of his gun, and caused the gang to retire, leaving their captain a prisoner.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Woolford, Bishop of Ely ; the Hon. J. M. Stopford ; Com. H. A. Perkins, R. N. ; Gen. G. B. M'Clellan, United States army ; Dowager Lady Blaikie ; Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The Bulgarian and Servian troops are drawn up close to the frontier, but no actual conflict has yet arisen. Prince Alexander has returned to Philippopolis, accompanied by Mr. Lascelles, the British Agent. It is feared at Vienna that the British Government, having determined to oppose the proposition of the three Empires to allow the Porte to employ military forces in the Balkan States, intendents to pursue an independent policy.

The Governments of Great Britain and of France have notified their assent to a Conference at Constantinople, and the first meeting will be held immediately.

The Continental journals are not sanguine of any satisfactory result from the Conference, as several of the Powers have intimated reserves which may be found to conflict. The Australian and Hungarian Press continue to express dissatisfction at the alleged subordination of national interests to the influence of Russia and Germany.

According to a published statement of M. Karaveloff, the Bulgarian Premier, the movement into Eastern Roumelia was not effected without the privity of the Russian Government, which had been informed by telegraph several days before it actually occurred. This, however, is denied by the Russian Press.

Sir H. D. Wolff, after a farewell audience of the Sultan, has left Constantinople and proceeded to Egypt.

Despatches have been published in Paris stating that military operations have been resumed in Tonquin, and that General Negrier and Jamont have had several successful encounters with the bands collected near the frontier.

M. Pasteur, the eminent physiologist, on Tuesday read a paper before the French Academy of Medicine, insisting on the prevention of hydrophobia by means of inoculation, and setting forth several cases in which the experiment had been successful. A popular vote was carried in Switzerland on Sunday in favour of the resolutions of the Federal Council of State for placing further restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Some quarries, near Perigeux, in France, fell in on Sunday, destroying a village built on the hillside above, and causing the loss of many lives.

The Spanish Press appears to be confident that the Pope will decide in favour of their country's claim to the Caroline Islands. The United States Government has intimated that, should the Spanish claim be admitted, it will expect that American Protestant missionaries in those islands will not be interfered with.

Pending the arrival of the British ultimatum at Mandalay, and the King's reply, the Indian authorities are proceeding actively to collect an expeditionary force to proceed to Upper Burmah.

Great efforts are being made by the French Canadians to procure a commutation of the capital sentence on Louis Riel, any application has been made for a medical inquiry into his sanity.

A series of violent storms on the Labrador coast has caused great destruction of fishing vessels and crops, and many lives have been lost.

The members of the Russian Afghan Boundary Commission have reached Michailoff Bay, and will proceed immediately to the scene of their duties.

Sir H. Bulwer left Cape Town on Friday amid a demonstration of respect from a large assemblage of the population.

BANQUET TO SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

THE Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House was the scene on October 24 of a brilliant gathering, the occasion being a banquet given by the Lord Mayor (Sir R. N. Fowler, M. P.) and the Lady Mayoress, in honour of Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., who is shortly to assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief in India. Nearly all the gentlemen present, a large proportion of whom were military men, wore uniforms, in many cases glittering with decorations. A guard of honour furnished by the City of London Rifle Brigade was drawn up at the entrance to the Mansion House.

The company, which numbered 300, included His Royal Highness the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., General Viscount Wolseley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Viscount Gort, Lord Dorchester, Lord Harris, Sir Patrick Grant, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir J. Fergusson, Sir Ashley Eden, General Sir F. Haines, Sir R. Couch, Admiral Sir E. Ommaney, General Sir E. B. Johnson, Sir H. Maine, Sir R. Temple, Sir P. Wodehouse, General Sir A. Herbert, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, General Sir A. Kemball, General Warre, General Sir A. Taylor, Sir F. Halliday, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Lieutenant-General Higginson, Sir J. Strachey, Sir H. Davies, Lieutenant-General Sir Seymour Blane, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Graham, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, Colonel Sir C. Warren, Lieutenant-General Tyrwhitt, Sir W. M'Arthur, M.P., Alderman Sir J. Lawrence, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Sir S. Carden, M.P., Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Sir J. Ellis, M.P., Captain St. John Mildmay, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., General Sir J. Brind, General Sir D. Lysons, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Bright, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Willis, Lieutenant General Foster, Lieutenant-General Sir E. Hamley, Lieutenant-General Sir E. Whitmore, General Olpherts, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly, Lieutenant General Vaughan, Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne, Sir R. Meade, Lieutenant-General Nicholson, Lieutenant-General Payn, Lieutenant-General Strachey, Major-General Sir G. Bourchier, Major-General Sir C. Pallizer, General Lyndoch Gardiner, Lieutenant-General Hume, Major-General Sir J. M'Neill, Major-General Sir E. Wood, Lieutenant-General Sir C. Brownlow, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, Sir J. Favrer, Sir Arbuthnot, Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir R. Lethbridge, Major-General Hughes, Major-General Chesney, Major-General Roberts, Major-General Sir C. Keyes, Major-General Sir L. Pelley, Major-General Beville, Major-General Jenkins, Major-General Sir R. Pollock, Major-General Waddington, Lieutenant-General Burne, Major-General Dormer, Lieutenant-General Le Geyt Bruce, Major-General Sir A. Clarke, Major-General Harman, Major-General Smyth, Major-General Gibbs, Major-General Osborn Wilkinson, Major-General Cobbe, Brigadier-General Edwardes, General Bourke, Sir T. Forsyth, M.P., Mr. Grant, Professor Monier Williams, Sir J. Monckton, Mr. Ouless, R.A., Alderman Sir T. Gabriel, Sir T. Dakin, Sir R. Hanson, Stone, Cowan, Gray, De Keyser, Savory, and Knill, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Mr. Sheriff Evans, Mr. Sheriff Clarke, Sir Barrow Ellis, &c. Lady Roberts, Lady G. Hamilton, and Lady Harris were among the ladies present.

Grace having been said and the loving cup circulated, the Lord Mayor proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were received with due cordiality. In proposing "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," the Lord Mayor said that the toast would be drunk on a night when the ranks of distinguished soldiers were present with more enthusiasm, if that were possible, than it ordinarily evoked.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with cheers on rising to respond, said :—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has often been my lot to reply to the toast of "The Army" in this great and hospitable hall, and in one respect my task has never been accompanied with greater difficulty than now, because I find that I am surrounded by so large a body of distinguished officers whom it is a great responsibility to represent on so interesting an occasion. However, I will do my best to express their sentiments as well as my own in assuring you that we highly appreciate the compliment which the Lord Mayor of the City of London is ever ready to pay to the Army. That readiness has never been evinced more clearly than on the present occasion, when the Lord Mayor gives this hospitable entertainment to a distinguished officer who is about to assume the highest position next to that which I have the honour to fill in the service of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) I hope that the very circumstance of this high compliment being paid to Sir F. Roberts will be a fresh inducement to him to continue to perform those great services to the State of which he has shown himself capable on many previous occasions. I am greatly gratified, and I am sure I can express the same sentiments on the part of my gallant friend, Lord Napier of Magdala, and of my other brother officers present, that this high compliment should be paid to one who is not only a most distinguished officer, but who entered the military profession in the service of the late East India Company. This proves that there is no longer any distinction between the two services, which are now bound together in friendship, and I am sure, as a member of the late Indian Army, and a member of one service it will be highly appreciated by the whole of the services of the army, both here and in India. It is not for me on an occasion like this to say much about my gallant friend, Sir F. Roberts, because, were I to do so, I should be taking the wind out of the sails of the Lord Mayor. (Laughter.) I may say, however, that I am prepared to endorse all the good things which the Lord Mayor has said with regard to the splendid career of Sir F. Roberts. (Hear, hear.) I am here to respond for the army, and, that being my position, I will first of all assure you that I receive in my gallant friend's highly appropriate compliment which is being paid to Sir F. Roberts, for we take it as a compliment paid to the army. (Hear, hear.) We have had opportunities during the past year of judging what the army can do in various parts of the world. (Hear, hear.) You will admit that its recent performances reflect credit and honour on the profession which I have the good fortune to represent. (Hear, hear.) A large portion of the army has been employed in service in Egypt under my gallant friend Lord Wolseley, whom I am glad to see here to-night, and I cannot forget that march across the desert, which was an operation of such a character that it proves that our troops can perform the same duties now as in the past, and contend successfully with the same difficulties. (Hear, hear.) I cannot forget, either, that we have seen what was exacted in the campaign, but rather a successful march, under the direction of a gallant officer whom I am also glad to see here, Sir C. Warren. (Hear, hear.) I cannot forget that during the past year we have had a most singular illustration of the important guarding ties of the colonies towards the mother country. (Cheers.) The exhibition of patriotism to which I refer reflects the greatest credit on those who assisted in it, and is very gratifying to the army, for we feel that should the necessity arise we can expect the greatest possible assistance from the various colonies of the empire in the hour of danger. Circumstances bring to my mind at this the conviction that the same spirit which has been appreciated by the City of London in former years exists in the army at the present day, and as long as that spirit of gallantry continues to exist we may confidently look to individuals to do duties which make our soldiers to fulfil will be performed satisfactorily not only by those who lead, but also by those who are ever ready to follow. (Hear, hear.) Another reflection suggested by the circumstances of the past year is that these warlike events come upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly that they ought to convince us that when we are apparently in a condition of profound peace we may in reality be on the verge of a great war. Changes of various kinds, for which we have to thank the marchof intellect, have brought the nations of the world so close together that the slightest spark in a distant quarter of the globe may lead to the conflagration of universal war, and dangers which we do not in the least degree anticipate may be upon us almost before we have realised them. What does such a condition of things involve! Why, that we ought to keep the services in a constant state of efficiency, so that they may be prepared to take the field at any moment. (Hear, hear.) That is what is required, but, unfortunately, it is not always admitted. The sentiment of the nation is inclined to peace. We all wish for peace, and I believe that none are more anxious for it than the great body of distinguished men whom we see around us to-night ; but they know the danger of relying upon the continuance of peace, which depends on events which we cannot control, and therefore we ought to be prepared for all eventualities. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., responding for the Navy, said :—It must seem somewhat incongruous to this brilliant assembly that after the health of one service has been drunk, which is so ably represented by so many distinguished generals whose achievements on the coast of this country history, this country, the toast of the sister service, the Navy, should be associated with so humble and harmless a civilian as myself. But I am the representative of a system which, while the head of it is a civilian, is associated with naval officers, and I believe, paradoxical as it may seem, that this system insures, by placing those naval officers in a position of executive responsibility, a more direct representation of the wants and wishes of the navy than would any other system that could be devised under Parliamentary supervision. On an occasion like this, when so many are met together to do honour to the eminent soldier who has become the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in India, it would be out of place to attempt in any way to deal with some of the more pressing questions connected with naval administration ; but perhaps I may be permitted to make this observation. One of the leading journals was good enough the other day to say that many reforms were required in the administration of the navy ; that it understood that the present Board of Admiralty, of which I have the honour to be the head, were initiating certain alterations, but that it would tolerably effectual. Whatever changes whatever could result from anything we could initiate. Well, I will only beg those who are present, and through them the public, to suspend their judgment until there is an authentic record of what we have investigated, what we have done, and what we propose to do, and we shall be ready to abide by the decision which the public may form when they are in actual possession of the facts. There is only one other observation which I wish to make. It is admitted on all sides that the *personnel* of the navy has attained the highest state of efficiency—(hear, hear)—and I can appeal in proof of that to the officers of the army as well as to the officers of the navy, for there has scarcely been any land expedition during the last few years with which there has not been associated a naval brigade, which has most satisfactorily performed the duties intrusted to it. (Hear, hear.) This excellence has been attained partly by the inherent goodness of the *materiel* and the course of training, but I believe still more by the tact and disciplinary discretion exercised by officers in high commands. But if it be true that the naval portion of the Admiralty have so performed their duties as to bring the *personnel* of the navy to the very highest state of efficiency, it becomes the imperative duty of the civilian members of the Board to see that the *materiel* of the navy is brought to an equal point of perfection. (Hear, hear.) Now that can only be done by the expenditure of money. The present Board are so far conscious of their duty that they have laid down during their short tenure of office two ironclads, which I believe will be the two most powerful ironclads afloat. (Hear, hear.) We have done this because we do not believe that it is right that the Admiralty should so rely upon the excellence of the *personnel* of the navy as to be willing to place our seamen in ships in any way inferior in point of armament, of offensive and defensive power, to the ships of any other nation. If we can induce the public to vote the money necessary to bring the *materiel* of the navy to that state of perfection which the *personnel* has now reached, we shall, I believe, attain to that condition of supremacy at sea which this nation not unnaturally regards as its hereditary right. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor :—I rise to propose the health of my honoured guest, Sir Frederick Roberts. Four years have elapsed since my predecessor, Sir W. M'Arthur, welcomed him in this hall on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the City. He had then returned from his remarkable campaign in Afghanistan, where his achievements were such as to entitle him to be ranked with the great names associated with the history of India, with Lord Clive, Lord Lake, Sir Arthur Wellesley, better known as the Duke of Wellington, and with Lord Napier of Magdala, whom I am glad to see here this evening. (Hear, hear.) Sir F. Roberts was received here as the first soldier of the British Empire, and we thought—

"Aspice ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes."

During the four years that have since elapsed my gallant friend has been fulfilling the duties of Commander-in-Chief in Madras. They have been years of danger, and some of us may have regretted that no great a general was not called upon for active service. (Cheers.) But we recollect, on the other hand, that the safety of India is of paramount importance to the British Empire, and that it was necessary to have in that country a soldier who, should war unfortunately have broken out, was capable of safeguarding the interests of this country. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice to see here another distinguished soldier —I mean Sir Charles Warren—(hear, hear)—who was sent out at a great crisis to uphold British interests in South Africa. He has returned home without having been compelled to fight, the prestige of his name, the fact that it was known that he would give a very good account of any enemy who should oppose his progress, having been sufficient to avert war from South Africa. (Hear, hear.) Much the same may be said of Sir Frederick Roberts, whose mere presence in India has been worth thousands of additional troops. He now returns to India to assume the highest command under that of the illustrious duke, to which a soldier can aspire. We rejoice to know that such important duties are to be trusted to such able hands. Speaking as a lover of peace, I cannot hope that our gallant friend will be called upon to display his military talents in warfare ; but of this I feel sure, that if ever he is called upon to lead an army he will lead it to victory. (Hear, hear.) We, the citizens of London, give him a cordial welcome in this hall, and are glad to know that her Majesty has intrusted the great interests of India to the charge of the most illustrious soldier of the day. (Loud cheers.) I give you the health of Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India. (Cheers.)

Sir Frederick, Roberts, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said :—My Lord Mayor, —I cannot find words to express the pleasure with which I received your lordship's invitation to dine at the Mansion House—an honour all the more gratifying as it was entirely unexpected, and for which I return you my most hearty thanks. The kind welcome I have met with this evening has made me doubly happy ; indeed, it is difficult for me, your Royal Highness, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen to tell you how highly I appreciate the very cordial manner in which you have responded to the Lord Mayor's far too flattering allusions to myself and to services in which it has been my good fortune to take part. In all this I am inevitably reminded of a former somewhat similar occasion. This magnificent hall, this sumptuous banquet, and this brilliant assemblage all recall to me the 14th of February, 1881, when I had the honour of being entertained by the Lord Mayor of London on receiving the freedom of this great city. The surroundings are much the same as on that, to me, memorable occasion, but my feelings are not the same. It may be that the fair ladies who grace this evening's being entertainment with their presence have a soothing and softening effect upon me. (Hear, hear.) It may be that the air of Southern India has ignored the health and digestion of one who was then described by a London daily paper as "the spectre at the board." Or, perhaps, it may be that the changes which have been made in the conditions of military services are of a nature to render me more contented about the present and more hopeful about the future of our army. The presence of ladies at this banquet certainly adds immensely to my pleasure ; and my health has, without doubt, been restored by my sojourn in Southern India, where I consider myself fortunate in having served, for I learnt the value of the Madras Army, and Lady Roberts and I made many friends we are not likely to forget. But, however much I may be influenced by the presence of the ladies and my restoration to health, I cannot too strongly urge this. In these days of breechloaders, the ammunition in men's pouches may be speedily expended, and it is absolutely necessary that the means should be at hand to replenish it. Mules are the only satisfactory description of transport for this purpose. They can accompany the troops over any kind of ground, and will thrive where other animals would starve. It would not be very expensive to keep up 100 mules per regiment for at least one army corps. They could be usefully employed at our large military centres, such as Aldershot, the Curragh, &c. ; and all the troops could in turn be taught how to load and look after them. In this matter and many others connected with war India could afford the most valuable assistance to an English army operating in Asia or Eastern Europe. In some respects her resources are practically unlimited, and, so long as the natives feel that they are understood, and that their habits, customs, and prejudices are respected, they may be depended upon to serve loyally and cheerfully. (Hear, hear.) India has been called the brightest jewel in the diadem of England, and assuredly her value was never more apparent than at present. No better proof of this could be given than the increasing interest which is being taken in Indian affairs, not merely by the few who have a personal stake in the country, but by the public at large. I trust that this interest, based upon the knowledge of the great importance which India is to England, may never diminish, and may lead to further efforts being made for securing the safety and welfare of that great empire. Fortunately time has been given us to put our house in order, and I sincerely hope that no apparent pressure of security will be allowed to interfere with arrangements which are considered necessary by the most competent judges for strengthening our military position in India. (Hear, hear.) The proposed increase to the army is the least that could be made considering the altered state of affairs on the North-West frontier and the additional responsibilities thereby forced upon us. The defences being constructed in the valley of the Indus and at Pishin are urgently required, and should be completed with the least possible delay, as should also the several frontier roads and railways which have been recommended by the Government of India. India has been everything to me. I have the greatest confidence in her troops, and I take the deepest interest in her people. I am very proud of being considered worthy to hold the chief command at such an important time, and to succeed so able and distinguished a general as my old and valued friend and companion in arms, Sir Donald Stewart. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice to think that, though the army of India is losing him as its commander, it will continue to benefit by his experience and advice as a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. I am fully aware of the difficulties and responsibilities of the important command I am about to take up ; but, however diffident I may feel as to my ability to fulfil all that may be expected of me, those who have selected me may rest assured that no effort of mine shall be wanting to justify the confidence they have placed in me. I only trust that I may be enabled to do my duty in such a manner as may gain for me their approval, and that of my Queen and country. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Government of India." He said that it seemed extraordinary that the ruler of this small island should have under her sway 250 million Asiatics. Those who had charge of the government of India certainly undertook a great responsibility. The duty of governing had been well discharged in the past, and he doubted not that it would be equally well performed in the future. He coupled the toast with the name of Lord Harris, a descendant of the great general who was known as the captor of Seringapatam.

Lord Harris, in responding, said that there were unusual circumstances which were now drawing the eyes of England and of other countries in the direction of India. From time immemorial the greatest commanders whom the world had seen had thought of India as affording fit opportunities for the display of their prowess. Only within the last few months we had found ourselves in a position in which an appeal to arms might have been necessary for the protection of the frontier of India, and the gallant officer (Sir F. Roberts) whom they were sending to that country might find on his arrival that one of those little wars was being waged which it seemed that a great trading nation could with difficulty, and then only with danger, avoid. He might be permitted to say that, in his opinion, Northern Burmah had been treated by England with greater generosity and greater forbearance than she would have received from any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) But there was a point beyond which forbearance became injustice to the subjects of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India did not know what time might produce ; but they knew that they had to deal with a people remarkable for their respect for a paramount Power, and it must be the duty of the Government in future to utilise that sentiment properly. It would be their duty to show to the people of Burmah even though annexation might not be necessary, that short of that England could give them a firm and just rule without any stain of atrocity, that she could endow their trade with capabilities of expansion, that she could give to neighbouring tribes security from aggression and the advantages that accrue from the presence of a peaceable and affluent neighbour, that she could secure to the people of British Burmah immunity from the inroads of marauders and to the world accessibility to the great high way of the East. (Hear, hear.) As to India herself, there was no likelihood that her interests would ever be overlooked. Not only were they watched by the press, native and European, but also by the thousands who were connected with India by long hereditary descent, by those who had spent the best part of their lives there, and by those who were linked with that country by trade. Any one who examined old lists of candidates for election to Parliament would find that at every election there was an increase in the number of those who had passed the best part of their lives in India, and there was a probability that in each successive Parliament India would be more effectually represented by men whose knowledge of the customs of the natives would be of the utmost value to the Imperial Legislature. The Government of India were actuated by one thought only—namely, how to obtain for India and the Indian people the greatest possible prosperity and happiness. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor having proposed "The Houses of Parliament"

The Duke of Buckingham replied for the House of Lords, observing that that assembly had furnished a long roll of men who had served their country with distinction in India.

Sir W. M'Arthur, M.P., who responded for the House of Commons, expressed the hope that the House would be as ready in the future as it had been in the past to recognise the services rendered to their country by the army and navy. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Cambridge gave the health of "The Lord Mayor," who, in his turn, proposed that of "The Aldermen and Sheriffs," which was acknowledged by Alderman Carden, and Alderman and Sheriff Evans.

The company having cordially drunk to the health of "The Lady Mayoress," proposed by Lord Napier of Magdala,

The proceedings terminated, and the guests dispersed.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

THE *World*, under the heading of "Bobs," has the following article :—

None but the oldest comrades and closest personal friends would now presume to address the new Commander-in-Chief in India by the familiar, affectionate *sobriquet* of his early days. "Bobs," in a few short years, has expanded into General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I. Titular dignities have changed, but not the man. He is still the hard-featured, h

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THE London telegrams of yesterday, so far as regards Commercial matters, are singularly devoid of change. The Stock Exchange quotations come unaltered throughout, and general produce is equally without movement.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester yesterday were firm at hardening prices, the lighter weights of Shirtings showing an advance of 1d. to 1½d., Jacconets and Mulls of ½d. per piece. Cotton in Liverpool, however, although still firm on the spot, is quieter to arrive, with a decline of 1-64d. to 1-32d, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, including 300 Surats. From New York the quotation for ready Cotton comes 1-16 cent. per lb. higher, but futures are one point lower. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1885.	1881.	1883.
Four days' receipts	111,000	129,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,033,000	2,082,000.	2,076,000

We extract the following report on the position of the Cotton market from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of the day the mail left :—

The real cause of the demoralisation is the talk that 5d. is inevitable. This keeps back business in Manchester, and restricts buying here. It also leads to continued "bear" selling, especially by those who have plenty of contracts open showing a profit, while it brings about the forced closing out of "bull" accounts owing to the disappearance of margins. No one believes that the Cotton industry is about to be extinguished; but when the market gets thoroughly under the control of either a "bull" or "bear" movement it always goes to extremes. Last year at this time 5d. was thought to be close at hand, and the market was under the control of a few bold speculators, who had subsequently to pay smartly for their folly; and yet at that time America, being financially weak, was forcing sales here at any prices obtainable. This season America is financially much stronger than last season; while the markets are supported by much more active buying on the part of Northern and Continental spinners. Twelve months ago English spinners bought at 5¾d. down to 5½d., and they got hold of an enormous stock of cheap Cotton. They cannot now do better than buy at 5¼d. down to wherever it goes, if it does go much lower. The world is not about to discontinue the use of Cotton goods, and the demand for them will come by and by—perhaps sooner than is at present being calculated upon.

The market here to-day has again been very quiet. For future delivery there is no inquiry whatever, but Good Bengals, this month's delivery, are in request, and buyers would now pay Rs. 163. Broach for March remains at Rs. 212, Oomras for March are easier at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT is rather quieter again, if anything. Sellers hold to previous rates, but buyers are checked by the upward movement which has taken place in Freights.

SEEDS keep quiet, with only a very limited business passing.

FREIGHTS in tone are as dull as ever again, but the rise in rates established within the past couple of days] is still maintained. We have not heard of any transactions of importance, and the following are current quotations :—

	Ready.
Liverpool	17-6 to 18-9
London	16-3
Open Charter	21-3 to 22-6
Havre	22-3 to 22-6
Dunkirk	22-6
Antwerp	21-3
Marseilles	22
Trieste-Venice	27-6 at 2

EXCHANGE continues quiet, with only a most limited business passing, and no change whatever in rates. We quote for ready paper.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 5-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6¼d.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 9-32d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6¾d.	"
Francs " " "	1?91.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is flat, with only a most limited inquiry. For cash we quote at Rs. 97, forward Rs. 96 13-16. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 98½.

SHARES are generally unaltered. Mofussil Press have advanced to Rs. 405 and Dhurrumsey Mill to Rs. 240. Some Dhun Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,000. Otherwise there is no movement to notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. 712½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	387½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National BANK of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,110xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brandt's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	200	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	715
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 120	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450 ½
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	127½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	555
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,100	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	165
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	650
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	735

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	430
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	100
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	320
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowbuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	170
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 30	750xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	722½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	640
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	210
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	635
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	810
Hingungtaa Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	1,050
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	..	425
Indian Manuf. Co. Ld.	66	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	500
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,070
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	910
Khatao Mackuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	870
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	147
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	695
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,170
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	..	2.0
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,455xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	500	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern Oriental	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Sarell S. & W. Co. Ld.	5,725	625	625	..	565
People of India S. & W. Company	2,500	400	400	..	105
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	25	250	..	175
Queen Spinning	1,250	500	500	..	115
Ripon	800	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	641	1,000	1,000	..	725
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Soonderdas	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,310
Southern India	650	1,000	1,000	..	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Victoria Mills	1,212	250	250	...	26 2
Western India S. & M. Company	600	1,000	1,000	...	750
	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	210
	750	200	150		155
Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	105	Rs. 10	208
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	..
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	670
Bombay Saw Mills	60.	1,000	1,000	..	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 25	100	100	Rs. 6	104
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	30	3,750
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	915
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	855
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,00	1,000	25	900
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazzar	1,50	10	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100	9½	122
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Re. 1	31
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	..	..	..	31
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	500	300	35	3 1
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	900	500	200	36 p. c.	310
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 16½	305
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	22	27	..
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	8 p. a.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	305
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1.50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs. 8	9
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,30	2	2½	Re.	3xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	500	500	Rs. 110	1,125
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	100	100	Rs. 11	107
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	175	100	12 p.c.	145
M. Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

SYDNEY.

BIRTH.

LUCAS—October 13, at Sydney, the wife of Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DEMPSTER—November 14, Guy Francis, beloved son of F. E. Dempster, aged 9½ months.

GEORGE—November 18, at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, William John George, late Foreman Boiler Maker, I. G. Dockyard, aged 60 years and 9 months. Deeply regretted. Friends will please accept this intimation, and meet at the residence at 3-30 p.m. Sewree Cemetery at 5 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RUDDOCK—November 11, at Rampore Beauleah, the wife of Edward H Ruddock, B C S, of a son.

SIMMONS—November 14, at 12, South Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of G H Simmons, prematurely of a son, still born.

MARRIAGE.

FROST—DALE—November 14, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Revd C S Harrington, Henry Francis Burnes Frost, to Lillian, eldest daughter of John Dale, Esq. M R C S, Stockton-on-Tees.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

MR. N. LAZARUS'
"EUREKA" SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SURPASS PEBBLES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

MR. COWASJEE BYRAMJEE, Bombay, writes: It is now more than six months since I obtained from you a set of glasses for reading and writing and for long distance. I have much pleasure to testify that I have found them remarkably useful and quite suitable, cool and comfortable. I keep them on for twelve and fourteen hours every day without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. You were the first optician to detect that my eyes were unequal and to supply different lenses for them.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3-0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square	" 36-0	" "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66-0	" "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

OUR correspondent with General Prendergast telegraphs to us to-day the particulars of an important—if easily won—success over the Burmese. On Tuesday morning the General, with General Ford's brigade, and a mountain battery, landed at Patanago, on the east bank of the river, advancing thence upon a fort opposite Minhla. The fort was taken between two fires, two gun-boats shelling it from the river, while the Liverpool Regiment moved upon it from the east. Apparently the garrison were taken by surprise, for they bolted after firing a few shots, leaving thirteen guns and some prisoners behind them. Meanwhile an attack was made upon Minhla by three regiments of Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Baker, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, who cleared the town, though it was obstinately defended, driving the Burmese into the river, where many were shot and drowned. Complete though the success of the movement was, it was not without loss on our side, Lieutenant Dury, of the 11th Bengal Infantry, and three men being killed, while twenty-four were wounded. The operation, however, was admirably planned and carried out, and the promptitude and decision with which General Prendergast has delivered this double blow will doubtless have its due effect at Mandalay.

THE faint hope which we cherished that the mathematical paper of the Matriculation Examination sent to us in anticipation might prove to be a hoax turns out to have been baseless; the paper was perfectly authentic. It now comes home to us painfully that we erred on the side of circumspection when we abstained from giving publicity two or three days earlier to a batch of examination papers which were kindly offered for publication by a benefactor of his species who had become possessed of them in some ingenious way, and was desirous of sharing his good fortune with others not so lucky as himself. We publish this morning more than one letter declaring that all the examination papers have been pretty generally circulated beforehand amongst the pupils of the Bombay schools. These communications show that by some means or another all attempts to secure secrecy have signally failed to effect their object. On the present occasion the formidable number of 2,243 students go up for matriculation. More than half of them are in Bombay, and the rest are in the mofussil. We have not heard that the examination papers have found their way up-country; but it seems certain that nearly every student in Bombay has seen and noted the list of subjects. There is no affectation of ignorance, for the boys, knowing that it is an open secret, make no mystery whatever about the matter. In the English paper an essay on Chinese Gordon was prescribed, and students, some days before that paper was given out, made eager inquiries as to where they could learn all about the life and character of that distinguished soldier. It so happened that they were referred to the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and certain back numbers were looked up, with, we are glad to say, a satisfactory result. The essays on the great hero were far above the usual average, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to the examiners. In the Geography paper the students were given the choice of two maps to be reproduced from memory—those of India and France. Industrious students prepared themselves for either fortune by assiduously getting up the outlines of both maps. A stanza, which was suggested for reduction into prose, was, we hear, repeated by a too clever student while the sealed packet containing the papers to be distributed were being unfastened in the examination hall. We are informed that this surreptitious knowledge was shared by the boys of all the schools. Of course the Bombay boys have found the examination ridiculously easy under the circumstances, and they have the mofussil students at a serious disadvantage. The masters of the schools are aware that the information which it was so desirable to withhold has leaked out, and that the mischief is done. The best thing they can do now is to unite in recommending that the examinations shall be regarded as void, and that other papers be issued. We hear that a conference is to be held, at which the subject will be considered, and it is to be hoped that the necessity of the step which we have indicated will be recognised.

When things come to the worst they usually mend. For years past it has been whispered that one or other of the examination papers had been "got at" and communicated to some of the students. There was no doubt a certain amount of exaggeration about the stories which were afloat, but there was apparently good ground for believing that they were not wholly apocryphal. That there was a leakage was more than possible, though it was never easy to establish the fact beyond cavil. We believe the usual practice is for the examiners to send their papers under seal to the Government Central Press to be set up in type, and special precautions are taken to prevent the surreptitious copying of the documents by the compositors or other employés of the press. With a view to a simultaneous supply of the papers in the examining centres up-country, the printed copies are prepared a fortnight before the date of the examination, and they are sent under seal from the printing press to the University. The papers for the Calcutta University are printed in London, distance being looked upon as a guarantee, which it may, or may not be, according to circumstances. We may lay it down as a rule, with very few exceptions to prove it, that wherever there is a secret which many persons are interested in discovering, human ingenuity will succeed in finding it out. The closer it is kept the more infallible is the discovery. Bluebeard's injunctions, backed by the sight of his formidable scimitar, only led Fatima the more surely into the mysterious chamber. Prince Bismarck finds that to keep a secret to himself, he must tell it to everybody, so that it may escape observation. The elaborate precautions taken to shroud the examination papers in impenetrable darkness but sharpens the eyes of those who are interested in plucking out the heart of the mystery. It is some years since a rotund pressman sat upon the inked type, and carried away on his own parchment an indelible proof of his success. We have heard of impressions being taken, on a somewhat less comprehensive scale, on the palm of a hand. Doubtless impressions are also taken away occasionally on the tablet of the brain, so that the deciphering becomes the simplest form of thought-reading. Perhaps the most effective means of circumventing the unduly inquisitive would be systematically to put in the fire the duly prepared and printed and sealed up examination papers, and distribute others, evolved on the spur of the moment, and printed off in red-hot haste, like telegram extras, in the presence of the most preternaturally sharp-eyed professors in the Education Department. Mr. Lee-Warner, the all-seeing Acting Director, if he could spare two hours for personal supervision of carefully chosen compositors, selected for the purpose on account of exceptional stupidity, and proved ignorance of English, might prevent a recurrence of such a scandal as that which has just occurred. It is quite evident that the precautions hitherto relied upon have not proved adequate.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS made an admirable reply to the compliments that were paid him at the Lord Mayor's banquet in his honour, and it would perhaps be hardly reasonable to complain that he kept careful silence upon the great question of army organisation which exercises the minds of every one in India who takes any interest at all in the army. The new Commander-in-Chief is something of a diplomatist, in addition to being much of a soldier, and no doubt there were good reasons for the reticence which he observed respecting a question which must have been officially before him during his short stay in England. If those who are in favour of the maintenance, in its main outlines, of the existing system, interpret his silence upon the subject to mean that the Presidential army system is not so irrevocably doomed as some people have it to be, they cannot be set down as mere guessers at truth. For the rest it was full of interest, even though it did not touch upon the exact point regarding which we in India are most concerned. It is not in India alone that people will be glad to learn that Sir Frederick Roberts, when commanding in the Southern Presidency, "learnt the value of the Madras Army," but whenever the attempts to carry out a dangerous policy of military centralisation are resented—attempts which we usually find associated with a persistent depreciation of everything in the Indian army that is not of Bengal. Very striking was the contrast between the tone of this speech and that of the memorable response which Sir Frederick Roberts made in the same hall when the freedom of the City was conferred upon him nearly five years ago. In the interval the whole tone of his views in regard to the condition of the army has changed—not because the views themselves, but because the facts with which he has to deal, have changed. Steps in the right direction have been taken in enabling approved men to prolong their service so as to earn a pension, and in reducing the liability to capricious transfer from one battalion to another. But everything is not yet for the best in the best of all possible armies. That the service is not yet as attractive as it ought to be is a belief which prevails largely amongst military men who can in no degree be called innovators. In this connection it is worth noting that the semi-official declaration of "the Radical programme" to which Mr. Chamberlain has put his seal candidly recognises, with all its appropriately Radical zeal for retrenchment, that there is small chance of reducing the military expenditure, for one reason amongst others, that the pay of the army must be increased. And that is a possibility which may any day have to be faced in India, as at home.

WE hear that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is giving his earnest attention to the question of female education and social progress in the Baroda State, showing that the speech His Highness made at the prize-giving ceremony at the Poona Girls' School was not a mere essay prepared to suit the occasion, but a manifesto of his opinions and intentions, which he is now carrying into effect. He has drawn up a comprehensive scheme, in which the education of girls and of children of the lower classes is specially provided for. We are glad to see that the efforts recently made by the Education Department for generalizing education are affecting the policy of an important Native State. This endeavour on the part of the Maharaja of Baroda to raise the masses by means of general education accords with the reference in the Government Resolution on the "National Anthem incident" which characterizes His Highness the Gaekwar as "one of the most enlightened of Indian Princes." We hope his example will be widely followed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OLDHAM, OCT. 29.

To the great relief of the whole country, and more particularly of the candidates for seats in the House of Commons, who, if they differed on all other questions, were unanimous in deploring the apparently endless drudgery of speechmaking and canvassing to which they were condemned, the announcement has now been made on authority that the dissolution will take place on November 18. Oldham, as one of the Parliamentary boroughs left untouched by the new Reform Act, will stand in the first batch of boroughs for the speedy return of the writs, and my fate will, therefore, be determined in less than four weeks' time. My colleague and I have, accordingly, fairly settled down here to work, and last night we opened the election campaign with a big meeting in the Circus. The whole country now resounds with the clang of political controversy, and there is something astounding in the multitude of speakers, and of good speakers too, who address the people from a thousand platforms. Nothing is more remarkable in public life at home than the recent extraordinary development of platform oratory. I can remember the time when the majority of English gentlemen thought that to speak well in public was an accomplishment rather beneath them, and cultivated a careless, hesitating style of speaking as a proof of good breeding and social superiority. All that is changed now. The upper classes have discovered that the battle for the possession of political power has to be fought out on the public platform; and they have completely thrown aside their old reserve, and entered into the struggle with an intense earnestness and a determination to win which affords the best chance of success. The spread of education has also been most favourable to the growth of oratorical talent in the ranks of the working classes. Both the great political parties have now contingents of working men lecturers who draw large audiences by their amusing and effective speeches. The most distinguished of the band on the Conservative side is Mr. J. H. Bottomley, of Oldham, who is now standing for Gateshead on the Conservative side. He is a man of rare industry and energy, and the readiest and most humorous of speakers. Indeed, I may say that we have a regular school of political oratory at Oldham in the Conservative Working Men's League, which has turned out several speakers besides Mr. Bottomley, who are quite capable of holding their own against all comers. The election, however, will not be won by hard speaking. I doubt if Mr. Gladstone himself will make much impression on the public mind by the series of Midlothian orations he is announced to deliver next month. The event will be decided by that great neutral mass of opinion which is not engaged in the heat of party strife. The majority of English electors are not partisans. They look on, listen, and form their own judgment. The evidence increases that these independent citizens will range themselves on the Conservative side. Churchmen, all over the country, have taken alarm at Mr. Chamberlain's programme, and I know that at Chiswick the other day the most energetic Radical in the district took his name off the committee for the return of Lord G. Hamilton's opponent, because this gentleman had declared in favour of disestablishment. This is only one instance among many of the way in which the ill-advised attack on the Church has injured the Liberal cause. The Catholics, again, are to a man in favour of the Conservatives, on account of Mr. Chamberlain's needless denunciation of the clerical management of voluntary schools, and his proposal to subject them to the supervision of committees of local rate-payers. The Irish vote, again, will certainly be cast in most places on the side of the supporters of a Government which has dropped coercion and is anxious to foster the material interests of Ireland. Finally, the depression of trade has made many converts to Conservatism in the manufacturing districts. The Liberals have made a great mistake in talking as if they had nobody to conciliate but the agricultural labourer. People in the towns are grumbling terribly, and asking why the Radicals should not do something for them. Hence that deputation of unemployed which went out from Birmingham to interview Mr. Chamberlain, and made him ridiculous by showing how greatly at variance his practice is with his theory of philanthropy. Again, the Liberals are distracted by the unconcealed differences of their leaders. They are urged to unite, but what real union is possible when Lord Rosbery devotes his whole attention to answering Sir C. Dilke's argument in favour of a single Chamber, and Lord Hartington proves to demonstration that the political creed of Mr. Chamberlain is entirely inconsistent with all the principles which have hitherto formed the Liberal creed? What is the use of giving these men, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, a majority large enough to defeat a combination of Conservatives and Parnellites, when it is a moral certainty that, as soon as they are returned to Parliament, they will recommence their old bickerings? Lord R. Churchill showed his usual adroitness at Birmingham in pointing out that the irreconcilable enmity of Whigs and Radicals was the cause of all the mischiefs England had to suffer under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and that their quarrels would be renewed with tenfold force if the Liberals came into power again. The Radicals seem to be absolutely infatuated. Could anything be more scandalous than Mr. John Morley's avowal at Nottingham that, if the Tories annexed Burmah, he hoped the Liberals would undo their work? The trading interests of the country, which regard the Burmese war with approval, are not likely to be conciliated by such a speech.

Sir Frederick Roberts set an excellent example at the Mansion House on Saturday by refraining from touching on high politics, and making a simple soldier's speech, devoted to the practical purpose of indicating what reforms are required in order to improve the organisation and fighting qualities of the British army. Sir F. Roberts may reasonably feel proud of the results produced by his former speech at the Mansion House in 1882, for, mainly in consequence of the plucky protest he then made against the fanaticism of the short service zealots, the British soldier can now enlist for a reasonable term of years. Let us hope that his new pleas for good shooting, a reserve of cavalry and artillery horses, and an efficient transport train, will receive as large a measure of public appreciation. Certainly, the British nation will inflict a severe punishment on any Secretary of State for War, who, having the judicious advice of the Commander-in-Chief in India to guide him, neglects to take such precautions as will enable our army to take the field in the highest state of efficiency. The point in Sir Frederick's speech which has made the greatest impression at the present moment is his statement that the English soldier nowadays, being fairly educated and well-conducted, need not be governed any longer by the old hard-and-fast rules of a very strict and irritating drill, but may be allowed indulgences which his own sense of honour and self-respect will teach him not to abuse. His testimony to the beneficial effect of the relaxations he made while at Madras in the treatment of soldiers of good character has made him more popular than ever with the whole British army.

The papers are full of election addresses. I enclose a copy of my own, as, if you can find room for it, it will interest some of my old friends in Bombay. The addresses of the various Liberal leaders are singularly vague and ineffectual. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke say as little as possible, merely referring the electors to their speeches to gather what their opinions are. Lord Hartington goes more into details. He is, however, exceedingly cautious in his promises of reforms, and his programme may be said to be distinctly less democratic than Lord Salisbury's. The misfortune in Lord Hartington's case is that he seems to be too indolent to make a fight for his principles, and weakly yields them up whenever Mr. Chamberlain takes him by the throat. His reference to land law reform shows an amazing misconception of the real purpose the Radicals have in view in trying to force upon the country a scheme for the more extensive distribution of landed property. With apparent good faith, the Whig chief asserts that the present condition of all classes interested in the land is most depressed, and that the remedy is to be found in the removal of "antiquated restrictions" on the transfer of law. Now, the agricultural labourer is notoriously better off now than he has been at any former period. His wages have been rising steadily, till even in Wiltshire he gets on an average £1 a week; and food, clothing, and house-rent have never been so cheap for him as they are now. How would he be benefited if a large proportion of the unemployed in towns were thrust back upon the land to compete with him? It is true that farmers and landlords have suffered heavy losses of late years, but to say, as Lord Hartington does, that the remedy for a state of things due entirely to the large importations of cheap Indian and American corn can be cured by the mere cutting-up of large estates into small ones is an insult to one's common-sense. Mr. Courtney let the cat out of the bag when he admitted not long ago that the changes the Radicals advocate have a social rather than an economical purpose. They are intended to destroy the influence of the county families in England, whose superior prestige is a cause of unceasing jealousy to the shoddy capitalists of Birmingham and other great cities. The marvel is that the heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire should let himself be made the tool of men who seek to accomplish this end. But the house of Cavendish has always been the ally of the revolution in England. Mr. Chamberlain said last year of the Cavendishes that they had always loved the people well. Small credit to them for having done so, for they have made a remarkably good thing out of the people; and, no doub

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN UPPER BURMAH.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF MINHLA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MINHLA, Nov. 15. (*via* THAYETMYO.)

Nov. 17.

The Dawoon left Mandalay on the 11th. It is stated that M. Andreino paid large sums to obtain Theebaw's permission to start. The only Europeans on board were the captain, engineer, pilot, and a man named Rawlins.

The vessel was first fired on at Yenangyoung, then at Minhla, and again more heavily at Sinboungweh. She was once hit by a cannon shot, but little damage was done, one man only being wounded. The Chinese on board behaved well.

The remaining Europeans are still at Mandalay.

Nov. 16.

This morning the Liverpool Regiment, 1st Pioneers, and the 12th Madras Infantry, landed on the right bank and advanced on Sinboungweh fort opposite the village.

The fort was shelled by guns from the Irrawaddy. The Burmese ran away, after firing a few shots, on the approach of the infantry.

The fort and guns were taken and destroyed.

The Welsh Fusiliers and the Cinque Ports Mountain Battery also landed this morning on the left bank, under General Norman. They advanced on the village of Sinboungweh, which was deserted on their approach. They found a stockade in the village, and destroyed it. Telegrams were found in the telegraph office relating to the disposition of the Burmese troops.

This morning General Prendergast and General Ford's Brigade and the 9-1 Mountain Battery landed on the east bank of the river at Patanago, and advanced on the fortress of Guejyoukamyo, opposite Minhla.

The Irrawaddy and the Kathleen shelled the fort from the river, while the Liverpool Regiment advanced and rushed the east side of the fort.

The Burmese bolted after firing a few shots.

One man, A. Crawford, a private of the Liverpool Regiment, was wounded. Thirteen guns and a few prisoners were taken.

The 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantry and the 12th Madras Infantry landed on the west bank, and advanced on the town of Minhla and the Woon's palace, which was obstinately defended.

The troops, who were commanded by Colonel Baker, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, cleared the town and stormed the palace, driving the Burmese into the river, where many were shot and drowned.

Our casualties were :—Killed, Lieutenant Dury, 11th Bengal Infantry, and 3 men

Wounded :—Lieutenant Sillery, 12th Madras Infantry, severely ; Lieutenant Wilkinson, 12th Madras Infantry, dangerously ; Lieutenant Young, 12th Madras Infantry, and Major McNeill, D. A. Q. M. G., in two places, slightly. Twenty men were wounded.

Minhla and the fort opposite are now garrisoned by our troops.

Mr. Phayre, Political Officer, has been left in charge.

ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS FOR BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

The 2nd Grenadiers Native Infantry, stationed here, has been warned for immediate service in Burmah, and will move without delay.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

The 1st Grenadiers have been ordered to Burmah at once.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.

The 15th Madras Infantry has been ordered for service in Burmah. The corps embarks to-morrow from Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

A BULGARIAN VICTORY.

BELGRADE, Nov. 17.

Yesterday the Servians fought an engagement with the Bulgarians at Trn, which is situated about forty miles from Sofia, and eventually captured the town. The defeat of the Bulgarians was complete, and three of their battalions surrendered to the Servians.

A Bulgarian volunteer battalion has also surrendered to the enemy on the River Timok.

Later news states that the Bulgarians were also routed yesterday between Koula and Widdin, and that they suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, besides having one thousand of their men taken prisoners.

Nov. 18.

The Bulgarian force which had retreated from the Dragoman Pass after having their position turned by the Servians, made a stand at Slivnitza, where Prince Alexander had arrived to take command in person. Yesterday His Highness at the head of his forces moved out and carried the Servian positions which threatened the town. The enemy made a stubborn resistance, but were in the end compelled to abandon their positions. His Highness throughout the action displayed great gallantry.

MR. GLADSTONE ON LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at West Calder yesterday, when touching on the Eastern Question, expressed his approval of Lord Salisbury's procedure in regard to Bulgaria.

THE VICEROY AT JODHPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPORE, Nov. 17.

At noon to-day the Viceroy received the Maharaja in state, and later on he returned the visit. The Maharaja received him in the largest tent in India, which had been magnificently got up, and the entrance of which was surmounted by a carved screen which is going to the Colonial Exhibition. The Viceroy, accompanied by his personal staff, occupied the right hand seat on a marble *gadi*, while the Maharaja's brothers, Pertab Sing, and Kishore Sing, with the young prince and family, occupied seats on the left of the Maharaja. Among the European ladies and gentlemen were General Hardinge, General Gillespie, General and Mrs. Nimmo, Sir Edward Bradford, Mr. Chichele Plowden, Colonel and Mrs. Webster, Major Bissett, Major W. and Mrs. Loch, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Gutersloh, Dr. and Mrs. Newman, Major Creagh, V. C., Major and Mrs. Percy Smith, Major and Mrs. Collingwood, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Conder, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Acklom, Captain Loch, Captain and Mrs. Sadler, Captain Wheatley, Captain Meade, Lieutenant Hardinge, Dr. Adams, Dr. Nielson, Mr. White King, Lieutenant G. Daly, Mr. B. Egerton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Gibbs, Captain Eardley Willmott, and Colonel Powlett, Resident, Jodhpore. *Nuzurs* were presented after which there was a nautch and a distribution of *attur* and *pan*.

This evening the Viceroy visited Mandoor, where are the tombs of former Chiefs, and which is also the site where the Maharanis performed *suttee*.

To-night there was a dinner, at which the toast of the Queen was drunk with musical honours, after which Colonel Powlett, the Resident here, spoke as follows :—Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,—His Highness the Maharaja has requested me to say a few words on his behalf. His Highness desires to express his deep gratitude to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin for their kindness in honouring Jodhpore with their presence, and he has this feeling not only because he regards their visit as an additional proof of favour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, but because both their Excellencies have shown a most friendly interest, and the most kindly feelings towards his State, his family, and himself. When the Empress of India treated the Prince of Marwar with kindness and trustfulness the Rathores supported the throne with loyalty and devotion, and they shed their blood in its service on many a hard-fought field. But for many generations the superior Power, whether Mogul or Mahratta, was oppressive or hostile, and either fostered dissension within, or distressed the country by attacks from without. The establishment of British predominance brought a security and a prosperity to Marwar such as it had never known before, and these benefits roused a spirit of gratitude which the Maharaja Thakur Singh, His Highness's father, had, during the Mutiny of 1857, an opportunity of manifesting. His Highness would be glad to show that he is animated by the spirit of his father, and that he and his family are ready to run risks and make sacrifices in the service of Her Gracious Majesty. His Highness desires also to thank His Excellency General Hardinge and all the ladies and gentlemen present, for coming to Jodhpore on this occasion, and heartily hopes that they are enjoying the visit, and that they will carry away pleasant impressions of Marwar. With Rajputs, as with Europeans, the practice of drinking wine with one another is a token of friendly feeling and mutual trust, and his Highness feels he is acting in accordance with his own national custom when he asks you to do what he knows you will do with the warmest pleasure, namely, to join him in drinking the health of his noble guests, Lord and Lady Dufferin.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply said :—Ladies and gentlemen,—His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to propose to you the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. As the representative in India of the Queen-Empress, it naturally falls to my lot to express, on her behalf, the gratification that I am sure she will feel when I convey to her the terms in which His Highness the Maharaja has proposed the toast. She well knows that she has now, as in the past, no more faithful or loyal feudatory than this important State. (Loud applause.) It is well known in the annals of India that the Chiefs of Marwar have ever been distinguished for their valour and for the chivalry with which they have ever been inspired, as well as by the loyal feeling and devoted manner in which they have in the past rendered their services through their legitimate sovereigns. Happily those days in which a strong army was the chief recommendation which a vassal could offer to his sovereign have passed away, and it is now as leader in the race of peace that there is competition. I am happy to find that our illustrious host has by no means fallen behind the most forward of his compeers. Any one acquainted with their loyalty knows well the changes that have recently taken place, and they speak of the zeal and energy of the administration and the government of this country. Not only has His Highness completely extirpated the bands of wild marauders and brought tranquility to the districts that were devastated by them, but he has also rendered one of the greatest possible services by providing a pure and wholesome water-supply. To one in my position, to whom the condition of the people of India is naturally a source of much concern, this would alone recommend His Highness to my favour as one of the greatest and most benevolent Princes in India. His Highness has been good enough to conclude his address by offering us his heartiest welcome to his capital. I am sure I may be permitted, on behalf of everyone present to offer in return our most cordial thanks for his extraordinary hospitality, and for the consideration and kindness which he has evinced for every one now assembled beneath the roof of this tent. We shall carry away most pleasant recollections of our sojourn in His Highness' capital, and I am sure that there is no one who will leave Jodhpore without feeling for His Highness, not only sentiments of admiration and respect, but of grateful affection in return. For the kindness His Highness has shown us all, I beg to propose his health. (Loud applause.)

After dinner there was a nautch by torchlight, and fireworks, which were really good, followed.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SENATE AND DR. LEITNER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The Punjab University Senate to-day accepted Dr. Leitner's resignation of the Registrarship.

Sir Charles Aitchinson said he had taken several opportunities of recognizing Dr. Leitner's services to education generally and to the Punjab University specially. Dr. Leitner, he added, had declined his proposal that the Senate should record a strong expression of appreciation of his services.

Raja Harbansingh protested against Dr. Leitner's resignation, which, he said, was due to the Senate's departure from the original principles of the Sanjhimal. He reminded the Senate that Dr. Leitner was the founder of the Punjab University and of his struggles in getting the late University College raised to its present status ; and proposed for him a memorial and a donation of Rs. 20,000, towards which Raja Harbansingh subscribed Rs. 6,500, on the spot.

Other members proposed a medal or scholarship in his honour.

Mr. Larpent, Deputy Accountant-General, was elected Registrar for six months to enable the Senate to make permanent arrangements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pandora, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been very firm, prices hardening.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 2
8½ do.	6-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0 8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ ,, ,,	74¾
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	47½

THE Bombay International Exhibition scheme has collapsed. At the meeting of the guarantors held yesterday evening the chairman, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, said 155 of the guarantors, representing a total sum of Rs. 4,38,000, wished to have the bonds cancelled on the ground that the project was not likely to prove successful from a financial point of view, and that the guarantors would consequently have to incur much heavier responsibilities than had been anticipated at first. The chairman added that, on the other hand, there were 414 guarantors, representing a total of Rs. 15,57,000, who had not put down their signatures to the memorials asking the committee to abandon the project. Mr. Lund said he should be extremely sorry if the scheme, upon which they had spent so much time and trouble, should now be allowed to fall through ; and he concluded his remarks by moving that the guarantee bonds having failed to recommend themselves as a sufficient security to the local banks, Government be asked to guarantee the necessary funds and to provide the same departmental assistance as was given to the Calcutta Exhibition by the Bengal Government. The motion was seconded by Mr. Cotton, who heartily endorsed all that had been said by the proposer. The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed an amendment that in the present state of affairs it was advisable to abandon the project and cancel the guarantee bonds. The amendment, having been seconded by Mr. Damodar Thakersey Muljee, was carried by a large majority.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON left Calcutta on his trip to Orissa on Monday in the British India steamer Madura. His Honour will be absent on tour till the first week in December.

THERE has been a persistent rumour abroad that Sir Rivers Thompson purposes resigning the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal in the spring. There is the best authority for saying, however, that the rumour has no foundation.

THE Maharanee Surnomoyee of Cosimbazaar has generously given Rs. 8,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bengal branch. The subscriptions to this branch already exceed Rs. 20,000.

MR. BRIGHT has written a letter in support of the candidature of Mr. W. C. Plowden, the Indian Census Commissioner, who is seeking election for the Western Division of Wolverhampton. In the course of the letter Mr. Bright says :—"The Government of Lord Ripon has done much to reconcile the Indian people to the English power, and you know how far that power depends on the justice of England and upon the exhibition of a generous sympathy towards the native millions whose good or evil is in our hands.

THE appointment of Mir Mahomed Hussain to be Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-West Provinces is notified. The post has, by the way, always hitherto been filled by a covenanted civilian or a military officer. "Mir Mahomed Hussain," remarks the *Pioneer*, "owes his election not only to his success at the Cirencester Agricultural College, but to his practical aptitude since displayed in the Agricultural Department of the North-West."

THE Indian delegates have sent out a series of questions to be put to every Liberal and Conservative candidate in the United Kingdom. These questions are intended to elicit the views of candidates with regard to a Parliamentary inquiry being instituted into Indian affairs ; the abolition of all special privileges and disabilities, based upon distinction of race, connected with the administration of justice ; the employment of natives of India in the public service ; the continuation and extension of the scheme of local self-government as developed by Lord Ripon ; the reorganisation and constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils, and other matters.

MR. THEODORE W. H. HUGHES, of the Geological Survey of India, publishes in the *Memoirs* a valuable paper on "The Southern Coal-fields of the Rewah Gondwana Basin : Umaria, Korar, Johilla, Sohagpur, Kurasia, Koreagarh, Jhilmil," which is illustrated with maps and sections.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes with regard to Burmah :—"I have made up my mind to this, that when the Liberals come into office, and I hear Burmah spoken of as 'the *damnosa hereditas* left to us by our opponents,' I will lift up my voice and protest. It is all nonsense to blame the bull for going into the china-shop if you will let go the ring in his nose. One or two good outspoken speeches from our Liberal statesmen, at one or two well-attended public meetings, would put a stop to these annexationist projects."

THE report of the directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30 states that the further depreciation of silver and the general stagnation of trade have caused an exchange loss of £8,633 on remittances amounting to £37,000. It is proposed to take £6,033 from profits and £2,600 from the exchange equalization account, there being then an available balance of £10,056. The directors recommend the transfer of £1,500 to the reserve fund, and the payment of an interim dividend, tax free, of 3½ per cent. The balance to be carried forward is £156.

THE President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has, at the request of the directors, informed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that "after careful consideration of a project submitted to the Chamber by Messrs. A. R. Colquhoun and Holt Hallett, after explorations personally conducted by them in Burmah, Siam, and the Shan States, and for which thanks are eminently due, the directors of the Chamber have unanimously resolved to represent to Her Majesty's Government the Chamber's sense of the general importance of establishing railway communications in British Burmah and Siam as a means of opening up new markets for British commerce in those countries, and, by probable ultimate extension, in China likewise ; and consequently also respectfully to urge on Her Majesty's Government to encourage and assist the promotion of such a system of railways in British Burmah as may be best fitted to tend to the development of British commerce in the countries above referred to."

MR. J. M. MACLEAN issued his address to the electors of Oldham on the 23rd of October. It is rather long, but the only reference which it makes to Indian affairs is that for which a place is incidentally found in the following passage :—"Short, indeed, must be the memory, and boundless the credulity, of a nation that could give a fresh lease of power to the man who four months ago fled from office, leaving England enfeebled in her resources, crippled in her strength, shorn of her prestige, the mockery of her rivals, the scorn of her enemies, unequal even to the defence of the Indian frontier of our Empire when threatened by foreign aggression. What English interest has Mr. Gladstone not endangered ?" Sir Roper Lethbridge's address has been before the electors of North Kensington for some weeks. The following passage occurs in it :—"As one who has been for many years a resident in India, and connected with the Indian Government, I most heartily approve of Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal to submit to public examination in the free air of a popular assembly, such as the House of Commons, the working of the administrative machine, and the grievances of our follow-subjects, without distinction of race, creed, or colour, in that country. I deeply regret the Radical opposition to such a truly liberal measure, which has worked well in the past ; and I object altogether to Mr. John Morley's statement that it would arouse 'a mass of excitable barbarism, lying in ambush ready to leap upon us,' as insulting to the loyal inhabitants of India."

LORD WOLSELEY was one of the guests at the banquet at the Mansion House to Sir Frederick Roberts, where the Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the new Commander-in-Chief for India, expressed the pleasure of the citizens of London at Her Majesty "having entrusted the great interests of India to the charge of the most illustrious soldier of the day."

A PROPOSAL has been made to add a most interesting feature to the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington in the shape of a portrait gallery of Indian Princes and Chiefs. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales have, it is understood, promised to lend the portraits in their possession, as well as their pictures of Indian courts ; and there is no doubt that the Indian Princes themselves will readily embrace the suggestion. The magnificent Gwalior gate presented by the Maharaja Scindia to South Kensington will be a prominent ornament at the Exhibition, and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar will contribute an elaborate and costly jungle-trophy.

As the result of inquiries made of correspondents in various parts of the country, the Central News Agency makes the following calculation of the probable issue of the general election :—"In Ireland it is calculated that 78 Home Rulers or Nationalists will be elected. Sixteen Conservatives will, it is anticipated, be returned, and only four Liberals. In five cases the result is doubtful. In the Metropolitan constituencies it is expected that 19 Liberal or Radical candidates will be elected by large majorities, and in ten cases by small majorities. Twelve Conservatives will, it is believed, be elected by large majorities, and 16 by small majorities. In three cases the result is doubtful. In the provinces of Great Britain it is calculated that 176 Liberal or Radical candidates will be returned by large majorities, and 106 by small majorities. It is anticipated that 58 Conservatives will be elected by large majorities, and 75 by small majorities. In 68 cases the result is doubtful. Upon this calculation the new House of Commons would be composed of 79 Home Rulers, 178 Conservatives, 314 Liberals, whilst 76 seats are described as doubtful."

IT is reported from Zaisan that a body of Russian Kirghiz lately made a desperate attempt to cross the frontier into China, and were only stopped by force of arms.

THE Moslem account of the Battle of Kufit has arrived at Cairo, and tallies in every important particular with the story given by Ras Aloola. It gives, however, many more details than the earlier missive, and names thirty more rebel chiefs who were identified among the dead on the field. Eight great Abyssinian chiefs also fell in the fight, amongst whom were Ras Aloola's uncle and Ballatu, his second in command. The Moslem estimate of the rebel loss is 6,000 killed. After the fight the victors stayed for two days at Goom Ed, and sent messages to the tribes in the neighbourhood of Kassala, warning them that any attempt at molestation of that town would be visited with summary vengeance.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD will contribute to the first number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an article on "The Christmas Tree."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KITCHENER, R. E., has been nominated British Commissioner on the Commission appointed by Great Britain, Germany, and France for the delimitation of the mainland possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Truth has received the following letter, which, it says points to a "very legitimate grievance," from a correspondent at Lahore :—

Every one out here is growling at the way in which the Royal Engineers contrive to monopolise so many of the best berths connected with public works, to the detriment of their civilian brethren. The injustice is of long standing, and the Secretary of State for India has tried to put a stop to it, but his orders are skilfully evaded. Will you, who are on the spot, ventilate the matter ? This is the way it is worked by the "Sappers" and their friends, who take care to be efficiently represented in Councils, Secretariats, and on Boards of Railways. There exists in India a small department of military works, from the higher ranks of which officers are drafted into the civil works department. By this means (as you will see from the the statisitcs I send you for the Punjab) all the Secretaries and more than half of the higher grades of the Public Works Department in this Province are Royal Engineers.

Commenting on this letter, *Truth* says :—Now, the Royal Engineers are doubtless a clever, useful, and deserving corps ; but it stands to reason that a man who has only learnt military engineering, up to the time of his becoming a major or colonel, cannot make so good an auditor, accountant, or traffic-manager as a civilian who has been through the whole routine of railway work, even setting aside the injustice to the latter.

THE German traveller, Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, contends, in a letter to a newspaper of Berlin, that it is unhealthy to wear woollen clothing in the tropics. It is well known, he says, that nearly all animals in Europe have a thicker coat in winter than in summer. But in Tuat, Kufra, and other hot regions of Central Africa, sheep imported from colder climates lose their wool in the course of a year, and their skins are then thinly covered with hair. The lion, who at the Cape and in Northern Africa has a long and thick mane, loses his mane entirely in Central Africa. These facts, argues Dr. Rohlfs, prove that there must be some urgent cause for depriving animals of their woollen coats when they are in the tropics, as in other places the same animals have for thousands of years been covered with wool, both in winter and in summer ; and they give a lesson to man which he would do well to follow.

NOT many years ago, it was an accepted axiom at the Cape that the easiest and surest way to make a fortune was to start an ostrich farm. All the pioneers in this industry became wealthy men, and even after the new hands entered, the business remained lucrative for a considerable time. Greatly as the supply of feathers was increased, the European demand kept well ahead, with the result that prices rose considerably, instead of falling off, as had been predicted. At last, however, the supply has become largely in excess of demand, and the latest Cape papers are full of lamentations about the paralysis which has fallen on the trade. When at its zenith, the sales of Cape feathers averaged about £100,000 a month, but it is estimated that a reduction of fully 15 per cent. has already taken place. More dismal than this is the future outlook. It appears that ostrich feathers have considerably gone out of fashion in many European countries, and when once that begins to be the case with any article of costume, it is nearly sure to be generally given up, sooner or later. This happened in the case of Kashmere shawls, much to the grief of the poor weavers and embroiderers of Srinugur, who suddenly found themselves disendowed through the caprices of fashion. Ostrich feathers can scarcely pass so completely out of favour as that, but now that supply has overtaken and passed demand, the price may be expected to fall considerably.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Times* from Rustchuk, on the 10th ult., says :—"One ominous fact I have learnt here in Rustchuk ; it is that the world will soon hear again of 'Bulgarian atrocities.' Everywhere there is an exodus of the Turkish population. Up to this time since the recent *coup d' Etat* it is said that at least 30,000 Turks have fled for dear life, and the emigration augments every hour. In and about the towns and chief centres the Turks are comparatively safe. The merchants and petty tradesmen in the towns will suffer no molestation ; but in the lone country villages the Bulgarian knife will literally soon be at every Turkish throat. It is the natural and uncontrollable result of centuries of Turkish oppression and infinite private feuds. Now the tables are turned, and the beggar is on horseback. Yesterday I chartered a ramshackle vehicle, but with wonderful wheels and adamantine springs, drawn by a couple of excellent horses, for a drive of some 20 miles into the interior in the direction of the Balkans. My object was to visit a veritable Turkish village with an utterly unwritable name, for in two or three years' time, I am told, there will be no such communities left, and that there will be as clean a sweep made of the 600,000 Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria as there was of the Mussulmans of Spain three centuries ago. It is a cruel, heartbreaking prospect, for the land and the national weal of Bulgaria will suffer immeasurably, and who can tell the horrors in store for the poor Moslems, their women and little children, whom, for aught I can see, they love and cherish as gently and tenderly as Christians anywhere ? In truth, bitter hatred fills the fierce Bulgarian heart. 'Let the Turks go, in the name of Satan,' say the Bulgarians ; 'our young men marry early and our women breed fast ; we shall soon fill up their places.'"

Truth hears that the Admiralty have "almost decided" to appoint Sir William Hewett to the Mediterranean command. "Nobody," it remarks, "can deny that his claims are superior to those of any other aspirant."

GENERAL MCCELLAN, who was General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States from November, 1861, to November, 1862, and during that period gained the victories of Yorktown and Antietam over the confederates, died of heart-disease recently at his residence, The Grange, New Jersey. The deceased General was in his fifty-ninth year, having been born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826.

THE Indians who have been sent over to occupy the village at the Albert Palace at Battersea, and to exhibit their various crafts and manufactures in England, visited the Mansion House on the invitation of the Lord Mayor. The party numbered forty-five in all, and included snake-charmers, nautch girls, acrobats, musicians, spinners, weavers, dyers, dressmakers, printers, embroiderers, potters, brass-workers, jewellers carvers, inlaid-box makers, musical-instrument makers, model figure makers, and cooks. No fewer than twenty-four distinct castes are represented. The party having made their salaams to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, who had invited a numerous company to see them, Sir Edward Lee, the manager of the Albert Palace, made a statement as to the reason for bringing the Indians to England ; and the Lord Mayor replied, observing that anything which tended to increase the interest which English people ought to feel in their fellow-subjects in India, and cement the bonds between them, could not fail to be of importance. The snake-charmers then went through an interesting performance with several cobras, and some wonderful conjuring and juggling feats followed ; the proceedings concluding with the dancing and singing of the nautch girls

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. S. COLQUHOUN, Royal Artillery, has proceeded home to succeed Major-General D. McFarlane, Royal Artillery, as Consulting Ordnance Officer at the India Office.

COLONEL A. WALKER, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and Officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, succeeds Lieutenant-General A. A. Bayley as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay.

THE office establishment of the Director-General of Ordnance in India has arrived at Calcutta, and is located in the Government building, 5 Strand, formerly occupied by the Controller of Military Accounts.

THE office establishment of the Commissary-General in Chief has also arrived at Calcutta under the charge of Major T. F. Hobday, and has been located in the large Accounts building in Koyla Ghaut-street.

MAJOR G. F. YOUNG, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Colonel G. E. L. S. Sandford, Royal Engineers, proceeded on service to Burmah.

THE No. 3 Peshawar Battery has been ordered to move from Edwardesabad to Umballa.

NATIVE soldiers on furlough from regiments of the Bengal Army proceeding to the Camp of Exercise are not to be recalled. Infantry men are to join their corps at the camps as their leave expires, but Cavalry men will join their depôts.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. EYRE, Military Accounts Department, who has been on six months' leave on medical certificate, returned to duty on the 4th November, and assumed charge of the pension section of the Punjab circle Pay Office at Lahore from Lieut. C. P. W. Firle.

LIEUTENANT H. F. S. RAMSDEN, Military Accounts Department, on return from Suakim, has been placed in charge of the Accounts Branch, Controller of Military Accounts Office, Poona.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. G. SAUNDERS, Military Accounts Department, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Poona, proceeds on furlough to Europe on the 1st January, 1886.

THE Government of India have decided to locate the third extra battalion of Infantry, on its arrival from England, at Secunderabad.

COLONEL LUCKHARDT, Bombay Commissariat Department, is the Director of Transport for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of a small photographic and field printing equipment with the Burmah Expeditionary Force, the establishment required being supplied by the Commandant, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE officers commanding 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry (new corps) have been directed to send out two British officers on recruiting duty until the regiments are formed. The officers selected will travel by rail and dak on warrants.

MAJOR G. T. MORRIS, 2nd squadron commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, late Garrison Instructor, proceeds home on furlough almost immediately.

THE death of Major D. M. D. Waterfield, commanding No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Bengal Artillery, Gibraltar, is announced. He succumbed to cholera on the 14th October.

THE Nos. 3 and 8 Companies of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, Peshawur, have been ordered for the Northern Camp of Exercise, which they are expected to reach on the 9th December. They will be railed to Jhelum, from which place they will march.

THE detachment of the 45th Sikhs at Fatehgarh will be relieved by two companies of the 38th Bengal Infantry from Agra, in view to the former accompanying its head-quarters to the Camp of Exercise. The relief will march.

THE 16th Bengal Infantry, from Fyzabad, garrison Fort William, with 100 men at Barrackpore, as a temporary measure.

THE 5th Bengal Infantry, at Gorakhpur, take the place of the 6th Bengal Infantry at the Camp of Exercise, and will be moved by rail from Gorakhpur to Lucknow.

THE No. 7 Battery, 18th Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, Morar, has been ordered to take part in the coming Camp of Exercise.

THE services of Lieutenant E. Houston, Royal Engineers, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

THE General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations left Simla on tour on the 7th November.

THE Government of India have no objection to the grant of passage by troopships only to officers of the British service who may be permitted by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to England before the publication of the General Order gazetting retirement, in cases where it is almost certain that the officer's retirement will be sanctioned.

THE Suakim Command has been fixed as a 1st class Command from the date Brigadier-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., entered on the independent command of the troops.

MATRICULATION AND THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to invite the attention of the Faculty of Arts, which meets to-morrow to consider the proposal to raise the standard of admission to the Medical College and to institute Middle Class Examinations in Bombay, to my letter of 28th September and its accompanying memo. published in your issue of the 29th idem. I venture to think that if the present standard of matriculation be enhanced in the direction of a better knowledge of English and vernacular and the school curriculum varied with this view on the lines suggested therein, all the advantages sought from the adoption of the proposals now before the University authorities will be secured more easily and at a less sacrifice of time and money, and all needless disturbance of the existing arrangements avoided.

Nov. 17. PATERFAMILIAS.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The short paragraph which appears in your issue of to-day about the Matriculation Examination is truth itself, but incomplete. It is very much less than the truth. The questions in Geometry alone have not leaked out. Almost all the question papers (including those in English, History, Persian, and Science) had oozed out long before they were set to the candidates. The subject for original composition in English this year was a historical one, —a clean departure from the tendency of past examiners, such as no one counted upon. And yet, strange to say, the life of "Chinese Gordon" (one of the subjects for the essay) was assiduously being taught and learnt at least two days previous to Monday. The two lines of poetry set to be parsed were at the tip of the tongue of almost every candidate on Monday morning before ten o'clock. The same may be said of History and Science. The Persian passage to be rendered into English, as well as the English idioms to be rendered into Persian, were equally foreknown. In fine, somehow or other, all the papers were known to a large number of the candidates long before the proper time. Your correspondent slightly errs in the information he conveys. He omits one proposition set, and some deductions, and gives wrong numbers for one or two more. But that does not at all vitiate his compaint. The charges are, all the same, true in the main. I need not say that it is frivolous to suggest that the questions could have been guessed.

The whole examination has been a wretched affair, and must be quashed. The Madras University authorities had to resort to the same unpleasant step a short time back, under similar circumstances. So a precedent is not wanting, though, I should say, it is hardly needed in such a case. The examination must be held over again. This will entail inconvenience and expense, but I hope and trust the University authorities will rather incur these, than allow it to be said that their examinations are a mere farce, whose success does not depend upon either intelligence or industry, but upon a shameful system of purchase and roguery. The same thing took place, I believe, three years ago, and the matter, though agitated in the press, was hushed up. The University authorities, in their wisdom, found that there was no foundation for what was currently believed, and was a patent fact. But none are so blind as those who will not see. Had the guilty parties been detected, exposed, and punished on that occasion, this greater scandal would not have arisen. That they were suffered to escape with impunity, has either emboldened them, or others, to do the like. No wonder, with such a system of checks and supervision over the printing of papers, that the colleges are filled with incompetent freshmen. No wonder that a matriculated student is a by-word for jest and scorn. I speak strongly ; but this is no time for mincing words. Upwards of a thousand students in the mofussil, as well as a large number in Bombay, will be the victims of the grossest unfairness, if this examination be not quashed. You, very properly say, sir, that not even one candidate should have an advantage of this sort over others. But here the evil is not confined to one, to a dozen, or even a score. Several hundreds enjoy this illicit advantage over a thousand and more of their colleagues. The detective police, if employed, would, no doubt, soon sift the matter to the bottom, and hold up the culprits to public opprobrium, as well as bring them within the operation of the Penal Code. It is the one remedy to purge the University of examination scandals. Of late, almost every year, people talk of dishonest work as regards the University, on grounds good, bad, or indifferent. This year the evil is flagrant, it is scandalous, and I implore you, on behalf of many honest teachers, as well as students, to use your powerful voice to secure two things :—(1.) That the examination be quashed, and held over again, and (2) that a thorough investigation be made as to the theft of the papers, and detectives be employed to find out the culprits. I believe it is also the duty of all schoolmasters concerned jointly to take steps to get the examination of quashed. Schoolmasters, who follow the principle of "fair play and no favour," and I may say "no fraud," also, can have nothing to urge against such a proposal. Why cannot also the Fellows of the University move in the matter, and insist upon an investigation ? Some of the examiners are themselves Fellows, and though there cannot be even a shadow of suspicion against them, yet an entire hushing up of the matter cannot but be unpleasing to them, too. Above all, the purity and reputation of the University, and those belonging to it, are involved in the question. These considerations imperatively demand that an investigation be made, so that at least similar scandals in future may not be apprehended. All those who will contribute to such a result, whether they be private persons, schoolmasters, the University authorities, or the press, will not only satisfy the demands of public justice and discharge a duty, but will render a great service to the public.

A. B. C.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you have placed the honest and innocent candidates at the Matriculation Examination this year under a debt of gratitude by your timely insertion, this morning, of the para. about the Euclid questions having leaked out. On inquiry I learn that the questions you published were some of those proposed to be put to the candidates, and that the University authorities were in consequence obliged to get the Euclid paper changed and reprinted. So far, so good. But what about the other papers ? If rumour is to be credited, and I am afraid it must be credited in this instance, from what I am going to state, many, if not all, of the questions in the different subjects had likewise leaked out. Boys knew before they went up to the examination hall on Monday last that there was an historical subject for essay-writing in the English paper, and that that subject was the life of Shivaji. They also knew that there were maps of France and India to be drawn in the History and Geography paper ; they knew that they were to be asked about the phases of the moon in the Science paper ; and they knew many other questions besides. Brisk work was carried on, and midnight lamps were burnt in some of the private classes in the Fort over the solution of the questions that had leaked out, the teachers thus abetting the crime of their pupils. I understand that the headmaster of a Parsee High School in the Fort had been personally to the Registrar of the University to speak to him about the scandal. Under these circumstances it will be a shame if the University authorities do not hold a fresh examination. I am aware a fresh examination would entail extra expenditure and trouble upon the University, but these, I think, the University should not shrink from bearing, as it has to look to its name and prestige much more than to its funds.

I hope, sir, you will also raise your powerful voice on the side of truth, fair-play, and justice, and see that this examination scandal is throughly sifted.

Nov. 18. A. M.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking you for bringing to the notice of the University authorities and the public the mischief done by the theft of the question papers for the Matriculation Examination, I would make certain suggestions. It is not a new thing for schoolmasters to resort to some tricks to get question papers to pass their pupils, and they have been successful all throughout. The question papers in some subjects used to leak out in previous years as well, but this evil having been allowed to pass unchecked year after year, it has been growing into a substantial malpractice. Many candidates knew this year that the life of either Chinese Gordon or Napoleon or Shivaji was the subject put down for the essay, for which 40 marks were assigned. The papers in almost all the other subjects were partly known before they were given to the candidates.

To remedy this evil, and to give honest candidates a fair chance, it is essentially necessary—

(1.) To abolish the system of sending question papers to the mofussil, and to ask the candidates to come to Bombay for the exam

Anundrao Balwant and another—Little, S F, and N.
336-85—E Wilkin—Pragjee Poraj and another vs Rustom Jee Framjee Wadia—A P Turner.
335-85—J C Cam.—Ghabal Lt Luxmibai—Bicknell and K.
341-85—Cranidge, L sed O Narayendas Panachund vs Ladki and another—Trabjee and D.
345-85—Chalk and W—Anundrao Narayen Ballajee vs Shridhur Pandoorung Wasudeo—Payne, G and S.
355-85—Tobin and E—Hajee Vydina Hajee vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina—Wadia and G.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE FREE SCHOLARSHIP RESOLUTION.

THE upholder of Kunbis and Mahomedans, the down-putter of Brahmins and the responsible acting head of the Educational Department has condescended to meet by, what he is pleased to terms, straightforward argument, the condemnation passed by an "irresponsible organization" against the rules lately promulgated by him for the benefit of Kunbis, Lingayats, and other lower castes, till this time quite uncared for and criminally neglected by his predecessors. If free student ships are not to be given on the principle of merit, if the considerations of backwardness, social position etc., are to regulate their distribution, then indeed there is no reason why any freeships should be given to Brahmin boys! They are rogues because they are born with greater intelligence and shine where that faculty is required. A crusade therefore shall be made against them. A responsible servant of a paternal Government would take away from them at least half the Government patronage, and reserve it for his pets whether they care for it or not. This is not the way of making education popular among the Kunbis. Mr. Lee-Warner ought to have asked Government to sanction more freeships exclusively for the boys of the Kunbi and other castes. We are quite one with him in giving encouragement and even protection to Kunbis and others; but this way of doing it is so unpleasant. Thinking, perhaps, Government would not sanction fresh freeships exclusively for Kunbis and others, he thought of reserving some for them from those existing. If that was the motive which led him to issue his recent resolution, we cannot find much fault with him. But he has lately given so many proofs of his deplorable want of good-will towards Brahmins that the condemnation passed on his resolution by the Poona Servajanik Sabha was probably dictated by a spirit of reaction than by case to expose systematically its logical shortcomings. Should Mr. Lee-Warner learn to be little more diplomatic and generous and little less hasty and meddlesome, we have no doubt that his natural abilities and activity may bring honour to him wherever he may be placed.—*Mahratta.*

MADRAS.

END OF THE ANDERSON CASE.—It will be remembered by most of our readers that Mrs. Mary Anderson, the Matron Superintendent of the General Hospital, was dismissed four months ago, and given a month's salary in lieu of six months' notice which she claimed, because she was unable to "hit it off" with Brigade-Surgeon Keess, the Senior Physician. Her numerous friends in Madras presented her, as a testimonial, with a travelling clock and a purse and she went home resolved to seek from the Secretary of State the justice which she felt she had not received from the Madras Government. She also filed a suit in Madras for the recovery from the Government of the five months' salary that she claimed, and the case was to come on in a day or two. But, warned, perhaps by the result of the Dr. Thomas' case the Government has taken a second legal opinion, and has now authorised the payment to Mrs. Anderson's solicitor, of the full amount that she demands. The suit, therefore, will now be dropped.—*Mail.*

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

IT was reported on Oct. 25 that Servian troops had invaded Bulgarian territory at Kliasara, with a view, it was supposed, of marching on Sophia. This news, however, was subsequently contradicted; although a correspondent at Nish says that but for the change in the political situation created by the demand of the Powers for a Conference, there can be no doubt that the Servian troops would have passed the Bulgarian frontier. The preparations and every other symptom were unequivocal; the population of Nish was in delight, everything was in readiness, the plan of the campaign was settled, and action would have commenced at two points with the object of occupying the sandjaks of Widdin and Sophia. The latest intelligence from the frontier indicates that the situation there is exceedingly precarious. The Servian troops are upon the very boundary; so also are those of Bulgaria. The frontier-line is in places indistinctly marked, and already men on either side have strayed over it, and have been taken and disarmed.

Prince Alexander has made a hurried journey from Sophia to Philippopolis, in company with Mr Lascelles, the English Consular Agent. He was received at Philippopolis by a most enthusiastic crowd, as well as by the various authorities—civil, military, and religious—and by the several companies of Macedonian volunteers. The Prince was to start at once for the frontier to inspect the troops there.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Sophia telegraphs:—I have had an interview with M. Karaveloff and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both were very cordial, and they explained the policy of their Government in the same sense I have already explained it. Nothing will really be done by Bulgaria until the decision of the Conference is made known. It is, however, thought that no practical result will be arrived at. Bulgaria longs for peace. Nevertheless its financial condition is such that it will be able to maintain its army during the whole winter without recurring to extraordinary measures. One-third of the population in Servia is Bulgarian. King Milan's best soldiers belong to that nationality.

An influential diplomatist in Vienna thus defined what he believed to be the situation on Oct. 29:—

"The divergence of views between the three Imperial Powers on the one hand and England on the other is more apparent than real. England cannot pretend that in no circumstances will the armed intervention of the Turks in Roumelia to be sanctioned, because to do this would be to offer a direct encouragement to Prince Alexander to resist the decrees of the Conference. England is bound to admit that in certain contingencies the Porte would be justified in enforcing its authority, and it ought to be easy for all the Powers to agree in determining these contingencies.

"If the Conference should restore the *status quo* and Prince Alexander should refuse to return to Sofia, would that be a case for interference? If England says no, then she must not vote for restoring the *status quo*. If, again, Prince Alexander submits, but the Eastern Roumeliots refuse to do so, what then? Will England maintain that the breaking out of a new and doubtless desperate revolution in Eastern Roumelia would furnish no justification for a Turkish intervention?

"In considering the situation we have to remember that we are not dealing only with Bulgaria, but with Servia. The Servian army will march into Bulgaria if one of three things happens—that is, if Prince Alexander rebels against the Conference, if the Roumeliots rebel, or if the Conference consents to the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor of Eastern Roumelia. England cannot surely deny the Porte its plain prerogative of restoring order within its own dominions, and therefore it may be foreseen that, tacitly or explicitly, England will have to agree with the three Imperial Powers on the course which offers the simplest solution of the existing crisis—namely, the return to the *status quo*, the appointment of a new Governor in Roumelia, and the sanctioning of Turkish intervention to repress any movement directed against Turkish authority."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.

The effective of the Turkish forces in the Balkan Peninsula reaches 180,000 men; but reinforcements are constantly arriving. The Mustafiz Turkish Lanstarm and the Bashi-Bazouks have been called out. The Circassian chiefs have promised, in the event of war breaking out, to send 25,000 cavalry, provided with their own horses, as they did during the Russo-Turkish war. The Albanian chiefs have taken an oath to remain quiet should Turkey be engaged in war, and to aid the Turkish operations if necessary. The Turkish troops have consequently been withdrawn from the interior of Albania and massed on the Greek, Bulgarian, and Servian frontiers. It is announced from Athens that it is proposed there, in consideration of the more or less sincere attitude of submission of Bulgaria and Servia, to manifest in turn absolute obedience to the decisions of Europe, and a respect no less absolute for the decisions of the Congress of Berlin, set forth in the treaty of the 13th of July, 1878.

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SIR HENRY WOLF'S MISSION.

The Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Egypt was signed at half-past three on Saturday, Oct. 25. Up to the last moment Sir Henry Wolff had to contend with many difficulties and intrigues, and even on Saturday, after his arrival at the Porte to sign the convention, a slight hitch occurred, and the British Envoy left for a time in order to enable Kiamil Pasha to refer the difficulty to the Sultan. For several days past all had been arranged for Sir Henry Wolff's departure; but it was postponed from day to day, as the Sultan had referred the convention to Kiamail Pasha, indicating several points for reconsideration. The Sultan's principal objection was to a stipulation in the convention to the effect that the co-operation of the Ottoman Commissioner in the reorganization of the Egyptian army should not be confined to an inquiry, but that the Sultan should afford all possible facilities for the reorganization, such as the recruiting in Turkey of a certain number of soldiers for the Egyptian army. Another point to which the Sultan objected was the suppression of the slave-trade in Egypt; although by a previous convention between England and Turkey traffic in negroes had already been abolished. The chief difficulty, however, presenting itself to the mind of the Sultan is stated to have arisen from his Majesty's anxiety to await the progress of the general negotiations at present proceeding between the Great Powers before binding himself to an engagement with England.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the chief points forming the basis of the Convention signed by Sir H. D. Wolff and the Turkish Government are as follows:—First, to send into Egypt an Ottoman Commissioner charged with an inquiry into the present state of the country, and to present a report thereon; second, to work into proper shape the judicial, financial, and military organization of Egypt, and in this respect to pay particular attention to the internal administration; third, to arrive at a pacification of the Soudan, in such a way as to prevent the recurrence of anything which shall have a bad influence in Egypt; fourth, to secure the frontier against the Soudan in a firm and durable manner; fifth, to arrange for the evacuation by the English troops the moment the country returns into its normal condition, and as soon as it can sufficiently protect itself from external and internal danger.

After a private audience to take leave of the Sultan on Monday afternoon, Oct. 27, Sir Henry Wolff and his suite embarked on her Majesty's ship Imogene, Commander Snell, for the Dardanelles, where he went on board the Iris and proceeded to Alexandria. The Sultan was pleased to give Sir Henry a most gracious reception, and after expressing his high satisfaction with the agreement happily made between the two Governments on Egyptian affairs, added that he hoped it would prove of mutual benefit and cement anew the old friendship of the two empires. His Majesty then, with characteristic courtesy, presented Sir Henry Wolff with the insignia of the Ladies' Order of Shefkat for Lady Wolff. The Sultan was also pleased to say that he would very shortly appoint a High Commissioner for Egypt, and that he would make a choice of some high dignitary of the empire for the mission, who would act in concert with Sir Henry Wolff in the Egyptian province. Sir Henry Wolff landed at Alexandria on Thursday morning, under a salute from the British and French war-ships and the Egyptian forts. He was received by Admiral Lennox and a British guard of honour, and Nubar Pasha and the Khedive's Master of the Ceremonies had arrived from Cairo to accompany him to the capital.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—He will be welcomed to Egypt as the representative of a Government which has already done something towards producing the restoration of confidence, and a belief in the fulfilment of England's promises. It is an undoubted fact that a distinct increase of confidence and material prosperity has been coincident with the accession of the existing Cabinet to office. The summer months, generally the least favourable to business, are admitted to have been prosperous as compared with last winter. The payment of the indemnities would have caused increased activity but for an inopportune reference to "withdrawal" in Mr. Goschen's manifesto, which at once seems to have closed the doors of the safes; and the money is now lying idle till the general election decides whether Europeans shall continue to trade, or not trade, on liquidated capital. The re-establishment of better relations between the Sultan and the Khedive, as manifested by the high decoration recently bestowed by the latter on Riaz Pasha, is also a satisfactory fact, and is rightly regarded as a distinct benefit. One of the greatest blunders committed by the late Government was the creating of a breach between the Sultan and Cherifi, which necessarily weakened the position of the latter.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

THE following semi-official note was published in Paris on Monday afternoon (Oct. 27):—The hot season and the sanitary state of the troops in Tongking rendered it till now impossible to pursue the bands of malefactors who still exist between the Channel of the Rapids and the Bamboo Channel. The same reasons had prevented measures being taken to break up an assemblage of Annamites, Chinese deserters, and Black Flags, estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 men, who occupy a fortified point north of Hung-Hoa, at the mouth of the Red River. These two operations have now become possible. The first is being carried out by General Brière de l'Isle in person. The other, confided to General Jamont, has just been completed with entire success, as is established by the despatch from General Courcy received by the Minister of War.

THAN-MAI, Oct. 25.—The three columns of General Jamont have entered Than-Mai, after operations lasting three days. The resistance, which was vigorous on the first day, in crossing the Red River above Hung-Hoa, was overcome with great success by the Mourlan column, and afterwards became weaker. Every night the rebels have attempted to open a passage, and have left many dead bodies on the ground. Than-Mai, secured by six forts, was itself formidably entrenched. Three chiefs commanding the Black Flags have been killed. We have only lost eight men, thanks to a great display of strength and the precise and wise measures taken by General Jamont. There were besides five men severely wounded. Numerous rebels, hid in the high and thick bushes, were picked up by our troops. We have found great stores of provisions and warlike munitions. The result is important as regards the pacification—Than-Mai, one of the last and the most serious centres of resistance, having been strongly fortified during the period of the great heat. I am leaving Than-Mai, and am going to the column of General Negrier, which is pursuing the pirates in that part of the territory comprised between the Bamboo Channel and the Channel of the Rapids.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Truth writes:—"Well, how are the elections likely to go?" has almost replaced the remark upon the weather with which one Briton is accustomed to commence his conversation with another, and then follow prognostications more or less profound. I am one of the very few persons waiting for a month, when the question will be definitely settled. My Liberal friends are convinced that the agricultural labourers will support them, and my Conservative friends opine that it will be just the reverse. Looking to meetings, certainly the Liberals seem to have it all their own way. But then, there is nothing more deceptive than meetings. "They are waiting," said a friend of mine, yesterday, "to see how the farmers vote in order to vote against them." If so, they will vote for Liberals, for the mass of the farmers are such asses that they are likely to throw in their lot with the Conservatives. The Birmingham caucus estimates, I believe, the total Conservative vote in the next House of Commons at 200. The Conservatives estimate it at 280, which would, with the Parnellite vote, give them a majority. Pairing Wales and Scotland against Ireland, the issue evidently depends upon the English constituencies, and I cannot help thinking that in them we shall have the majority.

What we shall do with it when we get it is a more difficult question. I suppose that Mr. Gladstone will be the premier; but unless he is prepared to deal with Local Self Government and the Land Laws in a thorough fashion, the Radicals will prefer that these two questions should not be touched. Tinkering and compromise are worse than useless. Rather would we force on a second dissolution as soon as possible, thus directly appealing to the Constituencies, who would decide between the Radical programme and that of the Conservatives and Whigs. If we assent to disestablishment, the abolition of the House of Lords and other planks in our platform, being as yet open questions, we must be on our way with regard to land and local Government—always supposing that we are strong enough to enforce our views on those two matters.

The *World* says:—The speeches of rival statesmen are exciting very little interest, and attention is now almost entirely concentrated on the result of the election. Estimates vary greatly, according to the sympathies of the person who makes the calculation; and I believe that the astutest man on either side has very little idea what the issue will be. The Conservatives do not expect to make such a good figure in the counties as they at one time expected; but, on the other hand, they hope considerably to improve their position in the boroughs. The most sanguine Tory, however, does not expect that his party could possibly have a majority of more than a dozen or so over Liberals and Parnellites. This, I believe, is the estimate of Lord R. Churchill. On the other hand, the Liberal managers are confident of a majority of fifty over the combined forces of Toryism and Nationalism; but some of the more ardent Lib-rals put the majority at double this figure. A majority of fifty would, however, be quite sufficient, and would place a Liberal Ministry, as long as they could agree among themselves, in an unassailable position. The one thing which all men of sense and patriotism will devoutly hope for is that whichever party has the majority, the balance of power will not be placed in the hands of the Parnellites.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GLASGOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BURMAH.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce was held on Oct. 29 for the purpose of considering the present aspect of affairs in Burmah. The chairman, Mr. David Guthrie, stated that the Chamber had thought it desirable before giving expression to any opinion to make independent inquiry in Burmah. Accordingly, they had asked one or two of the leading commercial houses in the city to get all possible information from their agents in that country. That information had been of considerable use in enabling a committee of the Chamber to form an opinion on the subject. Mr. Wm. M'Ewen then moved the transmission of a memorial embodying the recommendations of the committee to Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India. The memorial prayed her Majesty's Government to pursue such instant and effective measures as in their opinion might be best fitted for permanently securing the commercial interests of Great Britain in Upper Burmah and the well-being and proper government of its people. Mr. Galloway afterwards addressed the meeting at some length on the condition of Upper Burmah, and stated as a fact that the people of that country themselves wished for annexation. The chairman said that, although the memorial made no mention of annexation, the general feeling in the community was that anything short of annexation would be merely a temporary makeshift, and would only have the effect of postponing the definite settlement of the question. The memorial was then adopted unanimously.

MR. SLAGG ON INDIAN REFORMS.

MR. JOHN SLAGG, M.P., last night delivered the second of two addresses on India to the members of the Manchester Junior Reform Club. His speech last night was devoted to a sketch of the remedies for the poverty of India. He said that first and foremost, India being of an agricultural character, it was imperative that the burdens borne by the agricultural classes should be lightened, and the means by which, in his judgment, that could be most easily and effectually accomplished, was the extension of what was called the permanent settlement to the whole of British India. He also recommended that the time for the payment of the land tax should be regulated by the time at which the crops are harvested in the different districts, a decentralization of our financial system, together with a vigorous enforcement of the principle that the resources of each province shall be expended as far as possible for the exclusive benefit of the people of the province; and that an independent representative element should be added to the councils of our governors and lieutenant-governors, possessed of control on taxation and expenditure. He pointed out how the costs of administration might be greatly reduced; and discussing the question of the frontier defence of India, he said he would establish the Indus as the frontier of the Empire. It was beyond the power of the imagination to conceive a more foolish enterprise than undertaking that the invasion of India would be by Russia with our frontier on the Indus, and a nation which prided itself on its common sense, should dismiss the contingency from its mind as lying at an infinite distance from practical politics.

THE NEW RULES OF BILLIARDS.

THE Billiard Association of Great Britain and Ireland have recently issued a revised set of the Rules of Billiards, which are stated to have been compiled and approved by the following professional players:—F. Bennett, J. Bennett, W. Cook, G. Collins, W. Mitchell, J. North, W. J. Peall, D. Richards, John Roberts, senr., John Roberts, jun., J. G. Sala, and T. Taylor.

The new rules number forty-nine in all, and vary considerably in many respects from the old ones. The first alteration is made in Rule 4, which states that should the ordinary spot be occupied, the red ball must be placed on the pyramid spot. Formerly the rule was to place it in the centre of the space between the two spots on the table and wall round and judge the distance for himself, but such delay would probably be witnessed with some impatience by the audience, and the necessity of the rule is, to say the least, extremely doubtful.

Several other alterations have been made, such as the "Quill" stroke forbidden, and what constitutes a spotbarred game decided, one spot hazard only being allowed. This decision will affect the best all round breaks that have been recorded up to the present time, inasmuch as they have not, strictly speaking, been "all round," as formerly two spot hazards in succession were allowed.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 27th October, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets W L Gordon, MD, has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

Admiralty, 28th October, 1885.

Inspr of Machinery G H Beaton has been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspr of Machinery in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870—

Lieut Algernon Evan-Thomas has been placed on the retired list, with permission to assume the rank and title of retired commander.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr Richard Stacey Willcocks has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th October, 1885.

MEMORANDUM.

H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Major-Genl G B Harman, CB, to be his Mily Secy from the 1st Nov, 1885, in succession to Lieut-Genl Sir E A Whitmore, K C B, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

RARELY has greater enthusiasm been displayed at Newmarket than was evoked on Tuesday afternoon (Oct. 28) by the victory of Plaisanterie in the second of the autumn handicaps.

The prestige attaching to St. Gatien on account of his three-year-old running was so great that, though he was known to have gone through a severe illness in the spring, he was made a strong favourite for the Cambridgeshire as soon as it was known that his owner had made up his mind to run him under such a seemingly impossible weight as 9 st. 10 lb.; it being not unreasonably supposed that his owner would not allow his horse to incur the risk of a first defeat unless he had good grounds for believing him to be perfectly well. Then, again, there was Bendigo, who had won this race as a three-year-old, and was only beaten a head last year by Florence, and who had done such great things this season at Lincoln and Ascot. When the acceptances first came out Plaisanterie, who was only known of in England as having won the Jubilee Prize at Baden-Baden and several races in France, stood at 7 st. 12 lb. It was the original intention of her owner that she should be reserved for this race, which the French have won with Montargis, Peuterer, and Jouvlerz, and in which, as things have turned out, she would have come in alone; but, as she had been heavily backed by the French public, her owner allowed her to run in the Cesarewitch, being himself given a considerable interest in her success. Her easy victory in that race entailed a penalty of 14 lb. which brought her weight up to 8 st. 12 lb.; and this, taking into account the sex allowance, was more than Foxhall himself carried—his success being in no small degree owing to luck. Still the French, who had the firmest belief in her excellence, backed her very heavily, and, while odds of 10 to 1 were laid against her in England, half that price was accepted in France. She was not the only representative of France; as The Condor, who has run second to her in many races this season, and Barberine, who has also been defeated by her but who won the October Handicap at Newmarket a month ago, were also in the field; the latter having many backers who thought that the 19lb. difference in weight would turn the scale. But confident as the French were as to the ability of Plaisanterie and Barberine, neither of them stood at anything like the odds accepted in favour of St. Gatien. Of the other runners, Mr. Barclay's Bendigo and the Duke of Beaufort's Eastern Emperor, who had only 7st. 5lb. to carry, were in most demand, and very long odds were offered against most of the other runners, the field numbering twenty-seven in all.

This was half as many again as last year, and there was an advance in the quality as well as in the number of the runners; the interest in the race being proportionately increased. The weather, despite the blustering aspect of the morning, was very fine; and though the recent rains had made the ground rather heavy, the "going" was nothing to complain of. It may have told rather against the heavy weights and to this was due the defeat of St. Gatien may by some be ascribed, but upon the other hand Bendigo and Plaisanterie distinguished themselves under impositions which seemed almost impossibilities. The race was run in excellent time, and without much delay at the post; a very prominent position being held in the early part of the contest by Duke of Richmond and Thebais. Both, however, were done with before the landmark so familiar to all racing men as the "Red Post" was reached; and soon after passing that point St. Gatien, who had begun to make his colours prominent, was beaten. Bendigo and Eastern Emperor, who were lying in the centre of the course, then came out, and those who witnessed the race from the side upon which the judge's box is placed must have thought that they were having the finish to themselves. But the jockey of Plaisanterie, who had taken the upper ground, had the race in hand all the time, and won with consummate ease by two lengths; and neck dividing Eastern Emperor from Bendigo who had thus been second for the race two years running after having won it in 1883. Caltha was fourth and St. Gatien (who here sustained his first defeat) fifth; while pulling up last of all were Bullseye (who cost Mr. Naylor 5,000 guineas the same year that M. Bouy gave £33 for Plaisanterie) and Runnymede. The victory of Plaisanterie was received with the utmost enthusiasm; for though many will remember Isinglass in a place which he disputed to see the race won by an English horse, it was impossible not to feel admiration for her excellence and for the straightforward way in which her owner has run her.

THE ARMSTRONG ABDUCTION CASE.

THE trial of the persons who are charged with being concerned in the abduction of the girl Eliza Armstrong has been going on at the Central Criminal Court. The case on behalf of the prosecution was concluded on Wednesday (Oct. 29) when Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., addressed the jury on behalf of the woman Jarrett. He said that she had not been a willing agent in the matter, but had acted under pressure. He contended that if the persons charged took possession of the girl, finding her ostensibly under the control of the mother, and having no reason to think that they were acting against the father's authority if they took possession of the girl without misrepresentation and without fraud, the taking possession under such circumstances was not a crime. He did not ask the jury to approve of the efforts of the defendants to make the law more stringent, but to say that they were of opinion that more than ordinary methods were necessary to rouse public opinion as to the dangers of the existing state of things.

Mr. Stead addressed the jury on his own behalf for two hours, claiming the whole responsibility for all that had been done, and maintaining that his motives were of the purest character, that he had a high moral end in view, that all his actions were consistent with that hypothesis, and that they were inconsistent with the hypothesis of the prosecution. Eliza Armstrong had been sent out of the country with the object of showing with absolute ease and facility with which a child could be sent out of the country without any clue being afforded to her whereabouts, and asserted that the people engaged in the traffic in English girls were well aware that there was no power under the English law to touch them. For years nothing had been effectually done to stop the traffic, and his negotiations with Jarrett were for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the criminal vice for which the law provided no remedy, although the necessity for such a law had been declared over and over again. Mr. Justice Lopes pointed out that Mr. Stead was very wide of the mark in stating motives, as the prosecution contended that assuming his motives were honest and pure, still he overstepped the law in what he did. Mr. Steads went on to say that when Jarrett obtained the girl Armstrong she told him that Mrs. Armstrong knew for what purpose the girl was being taken away. Jarrett told him that the mother assured her that the girl was pure, and that she had given the mother a sovereign and Mrs. Broughton two, and that the latter was to receive two more when the child was certified pure. He then spoke in detail of the taking of the girl to Poland-street, and stated that he gave explicit instructions that Jarrett should do as she had done before, that when she herself was a procuress, and that she must allow him to have the girl at his mercy. He said Jarrett had never administered chloroform, and the girl was slow in going to sleep, he told Jarrett that she had better put some chloroform on a handkerchief and put it to her nose. That, however, was not sufficient. The girl, as she herself had said, never did go to sleep. Jarrett, however, told him that she was asleep and he entered the room and locked the door, and if he had been the man they at the brothel thought he was he could have violated the girl. The reason why the girl was subsequently put under the influence of chloroform and examined by Dr. Heywood Smith was to place beyond challenge his *bona fides*. But having gone so far, Mr. Stead went on to say, it was necessary to go further to show that a girl might be taken away and taken abroad in order that she might be ruined. This was the purpose of the visit to France. If, he continued, he had strained his right, he had only anticipated irregularly a reform in the law which he was proud to have had some share in placing on the Statute Books. As was shown in the case of some philanthropic institutions, it was necessary at times to take some risk to save a girl from ruin, or a little boy from being maltreated, or even murdered, by his natural guardians, and in doing that which he did with Eliza Armstrong he believed that he was standing between her and ruin. Now that he had told them the story of the case he should call witnesses to prove the objects of his action, the nature of the operations he had set on foot, and the *bona fide* character of the whole of his procedure; and he hoped and believed that when they had heard the evidence, and could realize the painful significance of the infernal system he had endeavoured to expose, there would be no body of men who would return a verdict against him.

Mr. Henry Mathews, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of Jacques on Oct 30, contending that he was only acting as a subordinate, and knew nothing of the circumstances under which Eliza Armstrong was taken from her home. Mr. Waddy, Q.C., followed on behalf of Mr. Bramwell Booth, who, he submitted, had nothing whatever to do with the taking away of the girl, and was only introduced into the case after she had been taken from her home. Mr. Horne-Payne having spoken on behalf of Mrs. Coombe, the evidence for the defence was then given.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A H L Fraser, B C S	Lieut G W Priestley, E
Mr H V S Baker, B	York Regt
Mr R C D Ewing, B	Col F T Humfrey, Bo S C
Mr J A Sinclair, B	Capt C S Shephard, R Lanc
Lieut-Col F W Grant, B S C	Regt
Major J B Watts, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Tweedie, B C S, 1 mo	Lieut-Col C F James, Bo
Mr L N Broome, B, 3 mo	S C, 6 mo
Mr W S Haig, M, 3 mo	Lieut E F Marriott, Bo S C, 1 week

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W R Mitchell, B	Col C H Luard, R B Eng
Mr W G Thornton, B	Major C J Walter, B S C
Mr J Clark, B	Capt G Wingate, B S C
Mr H E Thompson, B	Sub-Con W Anderson, B
Mr F L Seaton, B	Mr F H Wilkinson, M C S
Mr H D'A Innes, B	Lt-Col R T Chapman, M Inf
Mr T D Jameson, B	Lt-Col C C Sargeaunt, M S C
Mr J Douglas, B	Surg-Major W Nolan, Bo

NEW POEM BY THE POET LAUREATE.

THE new number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains some verses by Lord Tennyson, entitled "Vastness." We extract some of the opening and concluding couplets.

* * * * * * *

Many a hearth upon our dark globe sighs after
many a vanish'd face,
Many a planet by many a sun may roll with the
dust of a vanish'd race.
Raving politics, never at rest—as this poor earth's
pale history runs,—
What is it all but a trouble of ants in the gleam of
a million million of suns?
Lies upon this side, lies upon that side, truthless
violence mourn'd by the Wise,
Thousands of voices drowning his own in a popular
torrent of lies upon lies;
Stately purposes, valour in battle, glorious annals
of army and fleet,
Death for the right cause, death for the wrong
cause, trumpets of victory, groans of defeat.

* * * * * * *

Faith at her zenith, or all but lost in the gloom of
doubts that darken the schools;
Craft with a bunch of all-heat in her hand, follow'd
up by her vassal legion of fools;
Pain, that has crawl'd from the corpse of Pleasure,
a worm which writhes all day, and at night
Stirs up again in the heart of the sleeper, and
stings him back to the curse of the light.

* * * * * * *

Spring and Summer and Autumn and Winter, and
all these old revolutions of earth;
All new-old revolutions of Empire—change of the
tide—what is all of it worth?
What the philosophies, all the sciences, poesy vary-
ing voices of prayer?
All that is noblest, all that is basest, all that is
filthy with all that is fair?
What is it all, if we all of us and but in being our
own corpse coffins at last,
Swallow'd in Vastness, lost in Silence, drown'd in
the deeps of a meaningless Past?
What but a murmur of gnats in the gloom, or a
moment's anger of bees in their hive?—

* * * * * * *

Peace, let it be! for I loved him, and love him for
ever: the dead are not dead but alive.

M. PASTEUR AND HYDROPHOBIA.

M. PASTEUR, who has been investigating the causes and cure of rabies and hydrophobia, read a paper on the subject at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris on Oct. 28. M. Pasteur began the study of microbes with that which produces chicken cholera. After curing this, he made some important discoveries as to fermention, thus attracting the attention first of the agricultural and then of the manufacturing world. After the study of the microbes he investigated *charbon* in sheep, and a striking experiment was made on a farm near Melun. In diseased animals M. Pasteur had cultivated a virus susceptible of being used in inoculation in a pure state. To this vaccination fifty sheep were taken, of which twenty-five had been vaccinated and twenty-five not. All were put into a fold wherein animals had been buried which had died of *charbon*, and where the grass, attracting the microbe which detached itself from the dead bodies, was likely to communicate the disease to the whole flock. On the day upon which the experiment was performed M. Pasteur's surgeon and medical practioners of the neighbourhood had come to the farm, most of them being sceptical. The success was complete. The system of inoculation for *charbon* has now spread in France and in other countries. At this moment, when there are thousands of sheep which have been treated, and the only complaint is that the virus is not to be found when wanted.

After disposing of *charbon* in sheep M. Pasteur turned his attention to hydrophobia. Some time ago he succeeded in rendering proof against rabies some sixteen out of every twenty dogs experimented upon. But on ascertaining that immunity had really been given he had to wait four months after the inoculation had taken effect. He therefore set himself to obtain virus of different degrees of strength, with the object of obtaining prompter and more certain results. This was effected by the following means:—A rabbit was inoculated with a fragment of tissue taken from the spine of a rabid dog. The incubation of the poison occupied fifteen days. An animal in place with a rabbit was dead a portion of his spinal marrow was in turn inoculated into a second rabbit, and so on until sixty rabbits had been inoculated. At each successive inoculation the virus became of greater intensity, and the incubation period was not more than seven days. Having ascertained that exposure to dried air diminishes the virus and consequently reduces its force, M Pasteur supplied himself with a series of bottles containing dried air. In these bottles were placed portions of the inoculated spinal marrow of successive dates; the oldest being the least virulent and the latest the most so. For an operation M. Pasteur begins by inoculating his subject with the oldest tissue, and finishes by injecting a piece dating from two days only, whose period of incubation would not exceed one week. The subject is then found to be absolutely proof against the disease.

At the beginning of July a young Alsatian named Joseph Meister, who had been severely bitten in several places by an undoubtedly a rabid dog, presented himself at the laboratory. His case, left to nature, being considered hopeless by M. Pasteur, Professor, Vulpian, and other high authorities, the patient was submitted to the same series of inoculations that had been so successful on dogs. As a proof, a series of rabbits were simultaneously subjected to the identical processes. In ten days thirteen inoculations were made with pieces of spinal marrow containing virus of constantly increasing strength, the last being from the spine of a rabbit which had died only the day before. The youth thus operated upon by the successive administrations of weaker virus was inured to rage against the virus of the intensest strength. It is now one hundred days since he underwent the last inoculation, and he is in perfect health. Those rabbits, on the contrary, which were at once inoculated with the strong virus, without having received what M. Pasteur calls it, became affected within the proper incubation period, and died with the usual symptoms. The first inoculation practised upon Meister was sixty hours after he had been bitten. M. Pasteur has at the present moment another human patient under treatment who was bitten a few days ago by a mad dog. M. Pasteur said it would now be necessary to provide an establishment where rabbits might always be kept inoculated with the disease. In this way there would constantly be a supply of spinal tissues, of both old and recent inoculation, ready for use. Before the sitting was adjourned M. Pasteur recieved an enthusiastic ovation from both the Academy and the public present.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Guildford, Captain Moffat, sailed on the 17th instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steam-ship Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, sails to-day for Coasts, Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE schooner Frances L. Cooper, 192 tons, Captain R V M Cooper, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst., from Maritius (18th Oct), with a cargo of sugar and Mr J C Rowling as a passenger; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Inchborna, 1,496 tons, Captain J Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (18th Oct), with a cargo of 2,540 tons coal and 8 deck passengers; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
18	Frances L. Cooper	Cooper	Mauritius, Oct. 18.
	Cathay (s)	Hassall	London, Oct. 21.
	Inchborna (s)	Macdonald	Cardiff, Oct. 18.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	H. M. S Jumna	Fitz George	England
	Java (s)	Kendall	Busreh.
	H. Balckow (s)	Hughes	Busreh.
	Cy. of Peebie (s)	Blair	Chittagong.

The steamer Peshwa, Carson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Coasts, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Antonio, for Port Said; Euphrates, R. Coast and Kurrachee; Kilwa, Zanzibar; Lalpoora, London; and Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
13	Goalpara (s)	Campbell	Rangoon, Nov. 10.
	Capella (s)	Lee	Liverpool, Oct. 13.
	Hartfield	Thompson	Liverpool, July 13.
14	P. Alexander (s)	Eckert	North Shield, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.—Steamer Khandalla. Ships Largo Law and Pharos.

Nov. 14.—Steamers Tigris, Pemba and Coconada. Ship British Merchant. Barque John Davie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Nov.		
15	Dacca (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
13

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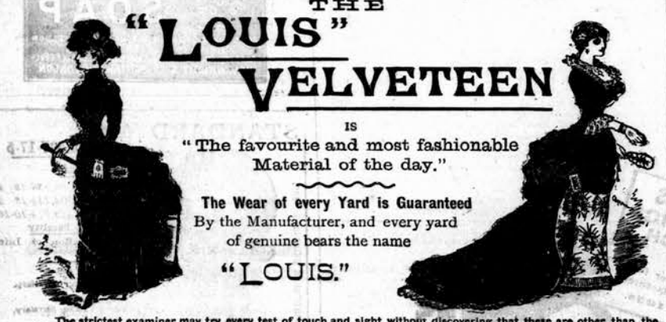

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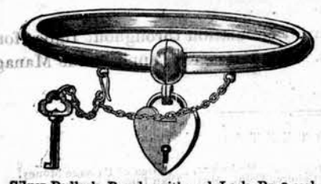

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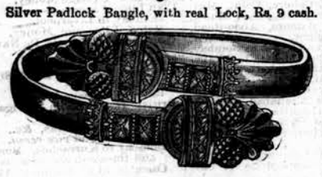

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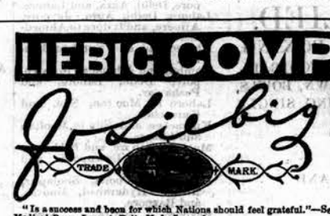

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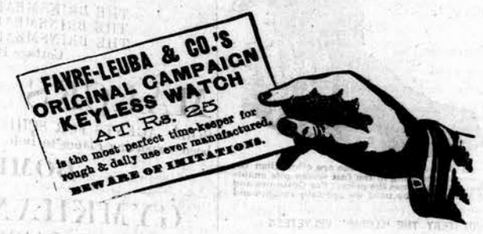
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